



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-131
Monday
12 July 1993

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CONTENTS

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

New President Ndadaye Delivers Inauguration Speech	1
Outlines Goals, Plans [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Interviewed on Amnesty [Paris International]	2
New Cabinet Members Presented [Bujumbura Radio]	2
Buyoya Urges Support [Bujumbura Radio]	3

Chad

President Deby Views Reasons for 'Lack of Security' [Paris International]	3
Deby Speaks on Need To Reorganize Army [Njamena Radio]	4

Congo

Defense Minister To Mediate Between Government, Opposition [Libreville Radio]	4
Commentary Condemns Use of Arms by Politicians [Brazzaville Radio]	5
Troops Drive Back Opposition Supporters 12 Jul [AFP]	5
'At Least 10' Killed, 20 Injured Over 4 Days [AFP]	5

Rwanda

Government Confirms Intention To Sign Peace Accord 15 Jul [Kigali Radio]	6
Nsengiyaremye Comments on Signing of Arusha Agreement [Paris International]	6

Zaire

High Council Official on Dialogue, Referendum [Paris International]	6
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Defense Minister Asserts Rebels Lose All Positions [AFP]	8
--	---

Ethiopia

President Briefs U.S. Delegation on Steps Toward Democracy [Addis Ababa International]	8
Refugees From Djibouti Flee Fighting [Addis Ababa Radio]	8

Somalia

UN Troops Kill Somali Intruder at U.S. Base [AFP]	8
'Close Associate' Says Gen Aidid Wants Dialogue [AFP]	8
Italians, General Aidid's Forces Reach Agreement [Rome TV]	9
Ali Mahdi Meets Horn of Africa Delegation [Voice of the Somali Republic]	9

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk Calls SACP 'Albatross' Around ANC Neck [SAPA]	10
Meyer Notes NP's Right To Promote Coalition Government [Johannesburg Radio]	10
Meyer Says Democratic Elections Only Way To End Violence [SAPA]	10
Buthelezi Reacts to Mandela Comments in U.S. [SATURDAY STAR 10 Jul]	11
Buthelezi Reiterates No Accord on Government Without IFP [SAPA]	11
ANC's Manuel on Meeting Socioeconomic Needs [NEW NATION 9-15 Jul]	12
Holomisa Calls For International Police Force [SAPA]	14
CP Opposes 'Nuremberg' Law Against SAP, SADF [PATRIOT 25 Jun]	15
CP MP Cites Reasons for Rejecting Unitary State [PATRIOT 25 Jun]	15
Parties on New Constitution, Powersharing [Johannesburg International]	16
Armstrong Official on Commercialization of Nuclear Facilities [SAPA]	17
'New Avenues of Cooperation' Sought With Egypt [SAPA]	17
12 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE CITIZEN 9 Jul, etc]	18

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Reportedly Loses 90 Troops in Battle for Gabela [Luanda Radio]	20
Red Cross Flies 93 Foreigners From Huambo to Sao Tome [Luanda Radio]	20
Commentary Hails Observers' Findings at Moscow Meeting [Luanda Radio]	20

Mozambique

Dhlakama Urges Solution to Territorial Administration [Maputo Radio]	20
Renamo Official 'Surprised' About Dhlakama Demands [Maputo Radio]	21
Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting Set for 17 Jul Reportedly 'Off' [Maputo Radio]	21
UN Resolution Urges Government, Renamo To Confine Troops [Maputo Radio]	21
Calls For Extension of Government Administration [Maputo Radio]	21
Pademo Party Urges Renamo To Release Salamanga Detainees [Maputo Radio]	21
Party Leader Criticizes Electoral Law as 'Undemocratic' [Maputo Radio]	21

Namibia

Police Force Race Relations in 'Unhealthy State' [NEW ERA 24-30 Jun]	22
9 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [DIE REPUBLIKEIN 2 Jul]	23

Swaziland

Dlamini Says Abandonment of Political System Possible [THE SWAZI NEWS 10 Jul]	24
Chief Electoral Officer Discusses Election Funding [THE SWAZI NEWS 10 Jul]	24

Zimbabwe

Angolan Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit [SAPA]	25
Government Appoints New Reserve Bank Governor [THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 1 Jul]	25
World Bank Approves \$145 Million Loan for Economic Reform [Johannesburg International]	25
Statistical Office Reports \$647.6 Million Deficit [THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 1 Jul]	25

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

Peace Talks Open in Geneva 10 Jul; UN, OAU To Mediate [AFP]	26
Factions Pledge To Reach Settlement [AFP]	26
Sirleaf, Prince Johnson Comment [London International]	26

Niger

Military Mutinies in Zinder; Prime Minister Cancels Visit [AFP]	27
Soldiers Present Grievances [AFP]	28
Tahoua Troops Make Demands [Niamey Radio]	28
Troops Set Deadline [AFP]	28
President Receives Libyan Delegation 8 Jul [Niamey Radio]	28
National Assembly Receives Deputy Kuwaiti Assembly Speaker [Niamey Radio]	29

Nigeria

SDP's Abiola Affirms Mandate From People, Not Party [AFP]	29
Candidate Says Union Government 'Unconstitutional' [AFP] ..	29
NDSC Meeting Ends; Babangida To Meet Leaders 12 Jul [Lagos Radio]	30
Rights Leader Flown to 'Unknown Destination' [AFP]	30

Togo

Government, Opposition Sign Accord on Elections [AFP]	30
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Burundi

New President Ndadaye Delivers Inauguration Speech

Outlines Goals, Plans

EA1107165593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1035 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Inauguration speech by Melchior Ndadaye in Bujumbura—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly thank Honorable Pierre Buyoya, who entered the competition and then accepted the verdict without hesitation after the elections. He displayed a good example of how an honorable and wise man should act [words indistinct]. Let us applaud him. [passage omitted]

Burundi men and women, the new Burundi you have just voted in will be characterized by the following:

First, peace for everyone. Our country has been through several periods of turmoil. The pain the Burundians have experienced has given them a greater desire for peace. Indeed, it is obvious Burundians yearn for peace in the country, in the communes, and in their hearts and homes. We are going to fight for the peace for which all yearn. Let it be known to anyone seeking to disrupt our security, however well armed they may be, that millions of Burundians will be found firmly prepared to fight for the peace we have fought for and for which we have achieved victory.

Second, the new Burundi is going to be characterized by the protection of human rights everywhere for everyone. Harassment, destruction of one's livelihood, disappearances, unjustified or illegal imprisonment, and disrespect on the basis of poverty alone are all characteristics of a dictatorship. We are going to eliminate them under this new Burundi regime.

Third, the new Burundi is going to be characterized by the unity [words indistinct] of Burundi. Since the Burundians' unity has been hampered by a culture of injustice, discrimination, and disrespect, we are going to correct this habit and place justice for all at the forefront of our activities by ensuring equal distribution of opportunity in the country, regardless of ethnic and regional affiliation, and by ensuring the citizens' equality before the law, so that no person can use his wealth or origin to persecute others.

Fourth, the new Burundi is going to be characterized by freedom for all. This will find expression in the freedom of movement, in democratic behavior. Let the people be led by those they elect for themselves, from the grassroots to the most senior levels. Let the people express their opinions without being harassed.

Fifth, the new Burundi will be characterized by prioritizing work. In Burundi we are lucky; we have hard-working citizens. We will support this spirit so we can increase production in all sectors, so that we can meet domestic and export needs. Prioritizing work does not concern farmers alone, but all Burundians: farmers, private and public sector workers, civil servants, businessmen, and artisans. We call on each of these to compete with one another in their labors so we can take our country out of poverty and achieve the development that will strengthen this democratic regime, for a hungry man is an angry man.

Sixth, the new Burundi is going to look into sharing the country's opportunities. This means we are disowning the old culture of greed and discrimination. Whether it is about the country's wealth, development projects, schools, hospitals or job opportunities in all sectors, we Burundians must share equitably in all the regions, all the communes, among all the people so that each receives whatever he is entitled to without (?hindrance).

Seventh, the new Burundi is going to be characterized by a thorough concern for managing and safeguarding government property. Those who will be charged with government responsibility [words indistinct], by citizens so that they can work earnestly [word indistinct] so that government property is not wasted or stolen. Anyone stealing or wasting will be letting down the public and the new Burundi, and the public will not forgive them. [passage omitted]

Burundi men and women, during the next six months we are going to do the following:

First, we are going to draft a general presidential amnesty for those who were imprisoned before 1 June, whether they are political prisoners or guilty of other crimes, so that these brothers can also help us build a new Burundi.

We request all Burundians to heed this example, for each of you to forgive those who have wronged you, so we can enter into the new Burundi with clean hearts.

Second, we are going to prepare ourselves thoroughly for the return of Burundi refugees. We know that many Burundians living abroad are preparing to return home. Very soon, we are going to send delegations to neighboring countries [words indistinct] to investigate the number of those who want to return home and to examine their needs. Upon the return of the delegations, we will convene a meeting of the organizations that normally help in such tasks and government representatives to devise appropriate means to welcome those returning.

Third, every ministry will have to quickly establish a program of action for its area of competence. This new policy will have to follow the program of the new ruling party and the main ideas we presented to Burundians during our campaign.

Fourth, we will continue preparing communal administrators and local leaders over the next six months. That is why the laws governing communes will have to be examined by parliament so the citizens can choose their communal and local leaders through competition [word indistinct] at the grassroots level.

Fifth, the government will hasten the review of the sixth development implementation programs. These programs were set up with the inspiration of the ruling party in power then. The government has to review the same programs with the inspiration of the ruling party.

Sixth, we will plan how government money should be utilized. This is why we will hold talks with IMF and World Bank officials to negotiate our country's needs in terms of loans and aid and how these funds should be utilized. During all this, we will prioritize anything beneficial to our country, with a special emphasis on whatever will improve the economy.

Seventh, in the very near future, we will prepare and conduct talks in communes, on hills, in suburban areas, and at army barracks. The talks will center on the new conduct and behavior that must characterize Burundians in this new Burundi. This means respect for human rights and the maintenance of peace. We must respect one another, tolerate each other, work and uphold our conscientiousness, uphold security for everyone everywhere, and (?avoid) anything that divides the people, be it along ethnic, regional, clan, religious, or other lines. This conduct and behavior will have to be taught from the primary schools up to the university level. [passage omitted]

Interviewed on Amnesty

LD1107164993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Jul 93

[Text] The new Burundian president has been in office since yesterday. During the traditional inauguration ceremony, Melchior Ndadaye wanted to prove his reconciliation spirit again by appointing a Tutsi woman as prime minister and by instituting amnesty measures. Assane Diop asked President Ndadaye what his plans were and how he intended to implement them:

[Begin recording] [Ndadaye] First, by respecting human rights and tolerance, justice, equity, sharing—all those values that encourage people to feel confident in their country and to trust each other. We are setting up a government to answer these concerns, and we are appointing a prime minister who, we believe, will not only reassure supporters who brought us to power, but also those members of society who did not vote for us.

[Diop] Mr. President, you also decided to grant amnesty to some 500 common law or political prisoners. Will former Foreign Minister Cyprien Mbonimpa be included in this decision?

[Ndadaye] Absolutely. He is included along with all other former ministers and ex-President Bagaza. Those

who will be freed but who are being prosecuted for theft and embezzlement will continue to be prosecuted once free. [end recording]

New Cabinet Members Presented

EA1007192593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0958 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The president, in accordance with Article (?71) paragraphs one, two, and (?72), paragraph two [words indistinct], issues the following decree as proposed by the prime minister:

Article 1: The following people have become members of the new Burundi Government. They will come one by one to take stock of their [word indistinct]:

The vice prime minister for economic and social matters: Bernard (?Nikiza).

The vice prime minister for institutional reforms and development: Melchior Ntahobama.

External relations and cooperation: (?Sylvestre Ntibantungwa).

Territorial administration and communal groupings: (?Juvenal Ndayiheba).

Planning, development, and finance: Gaspard Sindayigaya.

National defense: Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa [former minister of internal affairs under deposed President Bagaza].

Civil service, labor, and repatriation of (?refugees): Leonard Nyangoma.

Agriculture and livestock: Cyprien Ntaryamira.

National education: Edouard Ngendahayo.

Justice and keeper of seals: Jean [name indistinct].

Commerce, industry, handicrafts, and tourism: Jacques Ngendakumana.

Natural resources, environment, and territorial management: Ernest Kabushemeye.

Transport, posts and telecommunications: Shadrack [name indistinct].

Public works and equipment: Kanyenkiko Anatole.

Communication and government spokesman: Jean-Marie Ngendahayo.

Social welfare, human rights and women's affairs: (?Bukuru) Marguerite.

Public health: Dr. Jean Minani.

Youth, culture and (?sports): Cyriaque [name indistinct].

Secretary of state in the ministry of land management and communal (?development) in charge of communal development: Emmanuel Ndayiteretse.

Secretary of state in the Ministry of [words indistinct] in charge of development planning: [name indistinct].

Secretary of state in the Ministry of Development Planning and Finance in charge of [words indistinct]: [name indistinct].

Secretary of state, Ministry of National Defense, charged with internal security: Lieutenant Colonel Lazare [name indistinct].

Article 2: Any previous legal provisions contrary to the present decree are abrogated.

Article 3: The prime minister is charged with implementing the current decree.

Article 4: The current decree takes effect from the date of its signature.

Signed in Bujumbura on 10 July by President Melchior Ndadaye and Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi. [passage omitted]

Buyoya Urges Support

EA1007215393 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 0915 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Speech by outgoing President Pierre Buyoya at the inauguration of Melchior Ndadaye in Bujumbura—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We have come to present to you the head of state, who the Burundians recently elected. It is the first time since independence that a Burundi president has taken over from his predecessor in peace according to the country's laws and Constitution. This is a great step forward for the country's leadership and a step that earns respect for Burundi; a step that honors Burundi within the international community. [passage omitted].

We have managed the country. It has become stronger than ever. We have prevented its disintegration. Burundi today stands upright in peace. We have, therefore, worked well and done good things. We are not leaving our successors with any impossible matters. We are leaving them with a full house, a strong Burundi that is respected in the international community.

Burundi men and women, the credit for our achievements over the last six years is not ours alone, which is why we must thank those who helped us. Therefore, we ask all Burundians to thank them. [passage omitted, including five-minute break in transmission].

Your Excellency the President, one person alone cannot win the struggle for unity and democracy. That is why all the country's institutions must support you. Those in government and parliament must help you with the country's welfare.

They must seek the welfare of everyone. They must transcend origins and not allow wealth to be equated with love for the country. The problems of Burundians must be the problems of their leaders.

Excellency, Mr. President, we also urge all other institutions to support you—those in charge of security, the Burundi Armed Forces and [word indistinct]. We urge them all to support you so that truth, justice, peace, and security prevail across the entire country. This is the only way for democracy to entrench itself.

We also urge the citizens to support you. Let them obey and follow the new institutions. Let them support you in strengthening unity and peace, in maintaining good-neighborliness in their homes, up in the hills, and across the entire country. Let Burundians support you in their labors so that we can continue to develop. If hunger strikes in our country, democracy will have failed and been of no use.

Mr. President, we also urge the international community to support you and the country. During the past six years we have made acquired friends. [passage omitted]

Your Excellency, the President, Burundi men and women, I say that we are with you and support you. In our support for you and Burundi, we will continue to uphold the values we have achieved, the values that govern our country, and which have earned us peace, unity, security, development, respect for human rights, and the strengthening of real democracy. [passage omitted]

Chad

President Deby Views Reasons for 'Lack of Security'

LD1107152093 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Jul 93

[Text] In Chad, President Idriss Deby is speaking for the first time of the lack of security that has recently prevailed in the country. The head of state rejects the idea of foreign intervention to bring the situation under control. He feels this lack of security is due to weapons proliferation and the refusal of military-political groups to return to legality. Deby was speaking to our correspondent in N'Djamena, Sosthene Gargoune:

[Begin Deby recording] We must start disarming people globally and completely. The carrying of firearms must be controlled by the military. Firearms will be carried only by those entitled to do so. We know when a soldier is entitled to carry firearms. The Army must return to its good habit of using this equipment properly. The Army must be reorganized, moralized, and managed. If the Army is not managed, as is the case today, the current situation is obviously a very confusing one. [end recording]

President Deby has increased his visits to military commands in recent days. Some 3,000 soldiers were reinstated at (Boussou) Barracks in the heart of the country.

Deby Speaks on Need To Reorganize Army

AB1107144093 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] The reorganization of the Army has become the top priority for the president. The Chadian National Army is henceforth in the hands of the head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby, supreme commander of the Army, and he has decided to personally supervise the reorganization of the Army and the security agencies. In fact, after noting with bitterness the evils bedeviling Chad with the attendant generalized insecurity in the country, the head of state said that recently we witnessed a situation that came close to wiping out Chad as a state, adding that he decided to personally commit himself to putting things in order, and he is determined to make this challenge a success.

To restore the Army to its traditional mission, President Deby, in a rather harsh tone in the course of a meeting with officers of the various Army corps, gave soldiers 48 hours to return their weapons for storage in the barracks. Two days later, the head of state visited the various military camps to verify for himself if these instructions had been executed. The head of state noted with satisfaction that his instructions had been implemented. For the first time since 1979, he said, weapons have returned to the barracks, and this is important. But he warned those still keeping arms in their houses to return them as quickly as possible so the Army can return to normal military procedures.

It also should be noted that the generalized insecurity in the country is caused by political and military groups and by the fact that there are too many weapons throughout the country. Finally, it also stems from the fact that it is difficult today to distinguish between a genuine soldier and a fake one. Yet, in any democratic state in which the rule of law prevails, any harmonious development depends on security. The government must be able to bring the problem of security under control. That is why President Deby is determined to make it his foremost task, as he said in an interview with Hourmadji Doumgor, director of Tele-Chad. We bring you an excerpt of the interview:

[Begin Deby recording] We must begin with a general and total disarmament of the people. We must regulate the bearing of arms within the military institutions. Only those who have the right to carry arms will do so, and we know when a soldier has the right to carry a weapon. The Army must return to its good tradition for a rational use of its materials. The Army must be reorganized, and we must bring morals back into the Army. We must also manage the Army well. If the Army is not managed well, as it is today... [pauses] The present situation, obviously, is one of confusion. There are people in the streets who claim to be soldiers. What we should do today is find out

whether these people are soldiers or civilians disguised as soldiers. In my opinion, both of them exist. We can only put an end to this confusion if we are able to determine who is a genuine soldier. This can only be done through thorough reorganization, real control over Army resources, and rigid management.

A last solution, in my opinion, is that armed opposition elements should decide to lay down their arms and concretize the rebirth of the new era in our country in accordance with the decisions reached at the Sovereign National Conference. [end recording]

Congo

Defense Minister To Mediate Between Government, Opposition

AB0907212693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] President Pascal Lissouba has appointed Defense Minister Raymond Damase Ngollo to act as mediator between the presidential group and the opposition. General Damase Ngollo's mission will be to convince the two sides to resume the negotiations, which were interrupted by the presidential group following opposition leader Bernard Kolelas' statement that he was in favor of a military solution to the Congolese crisis.

The situation in Brazzaville is relatively calm, but there is still some amount of tension. Lucien-Parfait Leonard Nzougou is in Brazzaville and sent us this report:

[Begin Nzougou recording] Despite some isolated gunfire, residents of (Moungouere), Poto-Poto, Ouendze, Moukondo, (Talangai), (Plateau de Quinzan) and the city center are going about their business without too much fear. Baongo and Makelekele are the only suburbs where there is still tension. The opposition stoked the fire by launching rockets at barracks in the autonomous zones of Brazzaville early on the evening of 8 July.

Baongo and Makelekele have been placed under high military surveillance. No vehicles are allowed to leave those suburbs. All strategic points where there has been tribal discord are being protected by the Army.

The night of 9 July will be a very decisive point for the military authorities, as well as for the opposition. Moreover, we have been informed that a meeting on the morning of 9 July was followed by looting in several areas where members of the presidential group live. The presidential group members chose to seek refuge in other suburbs. A retired Army captain is reported to have died from gunshot wounds. [end recording]

Commentary Condemns Use of Arms by Politicians

AB1207111093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the looting of the homes of a group of citizens in Makelekele and Baongo Districts, fear is now prevailing in the city. A large number of Brazzaville citizens are wondering what will happen in the coming days.

Meanwhile, survivors from Baongo continue to flee toward Heroes' Square, where all the victims of the looting in Districts One and Two are gathered. This sad situation has inspired Radio Congo's editorial staff to bring you its commentary, read by Charles Alexandre:

Democracy, for which men and women have fought for many years, is the result of numerous joint efforts made internally and externally. Democracy is a necessity and a daily quest, and all citizens should help safeguard it. They should see to the promotion of all its values, namely by changing the regime as well as recognizing failure and victory. Democracy, which is a competitive system, has shown its limits throughout history. These limits are defined by the law. Far from encouraging a libertine regime characterized by exaggerated freedom and disorder, democracy implies strict respect for the law. Any action that is allegedly democratic or taken in the name of democracy should be in line with the law. Law is, therefore, the essential element—that is, the foundation of any action by man within or outside his society. Democracy and law constitute an inseparable couple, and the disorder caused by a poor understanding of democracy endangers it.

Can one tell the world today that it is necessary for politicians to use weapons? What appears intolerable and surprising is that from the accounts of many who have been arrested, some figures who have assumed high responsibilities in our country and those who aspire to such responsibilities are discrediting themselves. Today many young people are armed by politicians to execute their colleagues in cold blood. Fortunately, security forces have arrested them.

What is the real reason for giving these arms to children? Is it to bring them milk or nivaquine? No. It is impossible to settle an electoral problem by using weapons. Democracy cannot become accustomed to weapons, because arms are meant only to defend the fatherland against invaders. It is time the police arrested those distributing weapons and defying the authorities. They are known, and it is out of the question to say they are not. The people trust the security forces because they are charged with ensuring law and order and the security of people and property.

Not far from Africa, when a political leader is so blatantly discredited, he is detained for some time, but this does not disrupt law and order or the peace. Citizens

have understood that those politicians do not like them and that they are only fighting for their own interests.

Troops Drive Back Opposition Supporters 12 Jul

AB1207120693 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Report by Joseph Gouala]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, July 12 (AFP)—Shooting broke out in the centre of Congo's capital on Monday as opposition supporters fired into the air near the radio station and panicking office workers in the district took to their heels. Witnesses said the opposition supporters, wearing paratroopers' uniforms, fired into the air for more than 30 minutes about 300 metres (yards) from the state radio, which subsequently broadcast only music. It was not immediately clear if there were casualties.

The opposition has called on President Pascal Lissouba to dissolve the newly-appointed government headed by General Joachim Yhombi-Opango, which it contends is "illegal." Regular troops drove back the uniformed gunmen and took control of the Poto-Poto roundabout in the area, on a main road into the city centre. Workers in government offices and private firms fled when the shooting began. The area calmed down after the troops deployed, but few people returned to their jobs for fear of further trouble.

In the southern Baongo district and Makele-kele, both opposition strongholds, known supporters of the coalition of parties backing Lissouba were continuing Monday to pack their bags. The government has set up reception centres for the displaced people at the Palais des Congres, close to the airport, and at a conference building in the administrative part of town. Some people were staying in hotels at their own expense, but the government appealed Sunday for relief agencies to come to the assistance of "300 people forced out of their homes." [passage omitted]

The key rail link between Brazzaville and the economic capital, Pointe Noire, re-opened on Sunday [11 July] after a week-long strike, but troops were deployed on trains to prevent clashes between government and opposition supporters.

'At Least 10' Killed, 20 Injured Over 4 Days

AB1107141093 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 11 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, July 11 (AFP)—At least 10 people have been killed and about 20 injured in four days of political unrest in the Congolese capital, a hospital source said Tuesday.

Most of the victims were in their 20s and were killed by stray bullets or at close range in the Baongo District, an opposition stronghold located in the southern part of the city, the source said. The injured include about 10 Army troops being treated at the city's military hospital.

At the Brazzaville University Hospital, 10 civilians were being treated Sunday for wounds sustained from gunshots or from being beaten. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Government Confirms Intention To Sign Peace Accord 15 Jul

EA1007131693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 10 Jul 93

["Account written by Dr. Pascal Ndengejeho, minister of information and government spokesman"]

[Excerpts] Before departing for Bujumbura, President Habyarimana chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers. The Council was due to examine the last peace protocol agreement, which concerns miscellaneous and final provisions, to fix a possible date for signing the peace accord and finally to examine the text of the same. [passage omitted]

The Council backed the views of the mediator, who has suggested a period of 22 months with the possibility of only a single extension. [passage omitted]

Given that all the points to be discussed had been dealt with, the government fixed 15 July for signing the peace accord with the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The broad-based transitional government will take office 60 days after the accord is signed. The current institutions will continue until corresponding structures are erected.

Nsengiyaremye Comments on Signing of Arusha Agreement

LD1007205593 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Our guest today is Rwanda Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye. [passage omitted] He outlined to correspondent Assane Diop the main points of the peace agreement negotiated at Arusha in Tanzania:

[Begin recording] [Nsengiyaremye] First, it provides a general framework for reestablishing the rule of law; distributing power between the various domestic political forces and the rebels; combining the two armies—the National Army, which would be created, would include elements drawn from the rebel forces, and there would be a sharing, both at the command level and among the troops that would enable us eventually to make one army out of two; finally, the agreement provides for the return of displaced people and Rwandan refugees.

[Diop] Regarding the setting up and verification of this accord: Will there be a third party, such as the OAU or the United Nations, to control the implementation of this accord?

[Nsengiyaremye] Yes, the accord will be supervised by an international peacekeeping force, which will be placed under the authority of the United Nations, with the participation of the OAU; and the countries in the region that have acted as observers during the Arusha negotiations, as well as the Western countries that took part, will also have to guarantee the implementation of this accord.

[Diop] Will this take time to be implemented? How will the man in the street feel now that peace has returned, now that peace has been accepted by both sides?

[Nsengiyaremye] It will take some time. It is expected that the transitional government [words indistinct] will be in place some time between the 30th and 60th day after the signing of the accords, but the man in the street, when he realizes he can travel freely around the country, when he realizes that contacts have been established between the leaders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front and the domestic political leaders, and that they are conducting discussions to form a government, then he will feel relieved. As soon as he sees these leaders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in the country, taking part in decisions, then the ordinary Rwandan will truly be reassured and will contribute to the process.

[Diop] Yesterday you mentioned difficulties raised by the head of state before reaching an accord. Have you been able to convince President Habyarimana to take the necessary step?

[Nsengiyaremye] I think that when I revealed in my letter what was hidden behind the postponement of the signing, the president understood that he no longer had an alibi to put forward and that as a result he had to commit himself fully to signing the peace accords, and this is what is happening. I think I took a lot of risks, but I would do it all over again. I know war first hand. I saw it coming, and I suffered personally from it. I hope it is over once and for all. [end recording]

Zaire

High Council Official on Dialogue, Referendum

LD0907160693 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] Our guest on Afrique Midi is Joseph Iléo, vice president of the High Council of the Republic of Zaire. He is coming to the end of a tour of the United States, France, and Belgium. Christophe Boisbouvier asked him what steps he has taken in these three countries:

[Begin recording] [Iléo] We have asked the West to strengthen the measures they have taken to pressure Mr. Mobutu.

[Boisbouvier] What new measures do you advocate?

[Iléo] Well, listen, I think that the West lacks imagination. We have certainly found stronger measures to

strengthen those that have been taken, but we are asking that both the constitutional referendum and the elections be carried out with the active participation of the United Nations—active participation in the sense that the United Nations should assist us not only with money, material, and specialized civilian personnel, but also with military personnel: UN blue helmets to guarantee security in Zaire; not only the security of the people, but also the security of the civilian personnel. Without military personnel, the operation will not be able to take place under decent conditions.

[Boisbouvier] But Zaire is an enormous country, and it would cost a great deal...

[Ileo, interrupting] Yes, this is what people say, but it is being suggested that the popular referendum and the elections should take place in successive stages, province after province, and I think that in this way we will be able to bring back the entire operation to a dimension that is compatible with the UN's possibilities.

[Boisbouvier] If President Mobutu plans a referendum at the end of August or beginning of September, would you be willing to take part?

[Ileo] If it is a referendum organized with the participation of the United Nations, yes.

[Boisbouvier] There are two projects for a constitutional referendum: that of the conference and that of President Mobutu. Which text will be put to a referendum?

[Ileo] Well, if as a hypothesis we were to submit two projects, well, we would submit to the people the Mobutu project and the project of the National Sovereign Conference. The people would have to decide.

[Boisbouvier] Last week President Mobutu suggested a compromise project. What is your reaction to this?

[Ileo] Compromise? I do not know, because on 21 May 1992, an opposition delegation went to Gbadolite, where it held a meeting with Mobutu. The opposition delegation put four points to Mobutu: Allow the High Council of the Republic to function normally—because the High Council of the Republic is prevented from functioning by Mobutu; second, free the political prisoners who are being held illegally—who number 20, among whom in Kinshasa are politicians, journalists and trade unionists; third, free the media that have abusively been confiscated to the exclusive benefit of Mobutu's political family; and finally, respect of the institutional order laid out by the National Sovereign Conference, which sets out four institutions responsible for managing the transition.

[Boisbouvier] Have you had a reply to these four demands?

[Ileo] Until now, we have had no response to these four demands, even though Mobutu promised that he would give a reply within a few days.

[Boisbouvier] He told us on RFI that he was not hostile to dialogue with the opposition. Are you ready to take this opportunity?

[Ileo] Since he is not hostile to dialogue, let him respond to the four propositions that have been made. The opposition is very happy to open a dialogue. Let him answer these four questions and dialogue will be able to continue.

[Boisbouvier] Do you favor the idea of a third man as prime minister who would be neither Etienne Tshisekedi nor Faustin Birindwa?

[Ileo] We are for legality. To remove a government, in this case that of Tshisekedi, a motion of no confidence must be introduced at the High Council of the Republic; and to be adopted, this motion must have a two-thirds majority. Zaire is a state of law, not a jungle. [end recording]

Djibouti

Defense Minister Asserts Rebels Lose All Positions

AB1007130093 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT
10 Jul 93

[Text] Djibouti, July 10 (AFP)—Government forces regained control of all the positions held in the country by Afar rebels, Defence Minister Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh said Saturday. According to the minister the positions were recaptured during an offensive launched Monday and the government forces had succeeded in "regaining total control of Djibouti territory."

Three soldiers died and six others were wounded during the operation, Ahmed said without saying how many victims there had been from the rebel Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy.

Some 34 rebels and two French women, members of the Association for the Support of the Afar People, had been arrested, he added.

During the offensive the government forces managed to recapture the telecommunications tower in the Day forest, positions in Dorra Balho and Randa in the north and the rebels' main base in Assa Gueyla. The minister added that the Army had recovered a substantial amount of military equipment and ammunition. He said government forces were now trying to assemble civilian populations to give them help and assistance, and aid distributions would begin Sunday.

The rebels began an armed insurgency in late 1991 against the Djibouti Government, dominated by Somalis of the Issa clan.

Ethiopia

President Briefs U.S. Delegation on Steps Toward Democracy

EA0907194593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi has briefed the U.S. congressional delegation currently on a working visit to the countries in the horn of Africa about the steps taken and the continuing efforts to build a democratic system in Ethiopia. During his briefing the president detailed the steps taken so far to lay a strong democratic foundation; the steps taken in the political, economic, and social sectors; and the problems encountered and efforts undertaken to solve these problems. The president also briefed the delegation on the preparations for the adoption of a constitution acceptable to the people and for the forthcoming election. The president said that the countries in the Horn are very close in many ways. He called

on the U.S. Government to give all the assistance necessary to achieve peace and stability and to ensure the success of developmental activities in the region. [passage omitted]

Refugees From Djibouti Flee Fighting

EA0907155693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1000 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The Region Two Information Department has announced that over 2,000 Djibouti refugees have already entered our country, fleeing from the fighting between the Djibouti Government and the rebel groups. The influx of refugees began on 6 July through the border at (Lupforle) and is still continuing. According to Mr. Ali Hasan, member of the Elida'ar Council in the Afar National Administrative Region, the refugees are being given full attention and care.

The people of the area are also helping those refugees who have not managed to reach the towns by supplying them with food and water in order to save their lives. As the influx of the refugees is increasing daily at a tremendous rate it is now beyond the region's capacity to help them. The fate of these refugees will be endangered unless the Ethiopian Government and the international community take urgent action. [passage omitted]

Somalia

UN Troops Kill Somali Intruder at U.S. Base

AB1207111593 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT
12 Jul 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Jul 12 (AFP)—A Somali was killed Monday by Tunisian U.N. troops as he tried to infiltrate the former university campus where U.S. soldiers are based, a U.N. spokesman said. The victim was part of a group of five who tried to enter the campus, the spokesman said.

It was the third such incident since July 5 involving Tunisian forces. The clashes have left three Somalis dead. The United Nations also disclosed Monday [12 July] that since June 5, when 24 Pakistani peacekeepers died in an attack blamed on militiamen loyal to fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, 11 more U.N. troops have been killed and 137 injured. The June 5 attack led to a series of U.S.-led air raids and a ground offensive against Aidid's forces.

'Close Associate' Says Gen Aidid Wants Dialogue

AB1007162593 Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT
10 Jul 93

[Text] Mogadishu, 10 Jul (AFP)—General Mohamed Farah Aidid, the main Somali warlord, wants "dialogue" in order to resolve the current crisis in Mogadishu, one of his close associates, Hussein Dhimbil, said today.

"I believe that Gen. Aidid has no intention of refusing to talk," Mr. Dhimbil said.

The United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] has issued a new search warrant against the warlord accompanied by a \$25,000 reward (145,000 French francs).

Mr. Dhimbil said he met General Aidid again this morning in Mogadishu. "He is doing very well, continuing his activities, and moving about," he said. According to Mr. Dhimbil, the dialogue with the UNOSOM command is conditioned to "terminating the bombardment and fighting" against partisans of the Somali National Alliance, the warlord's movement.

Questioned on the repeated attacks against the UNOSOM forces, Mr. Dhimbil "condemned the attacks," which he attributed to "bandits or all those refusing to have peace in this country. For us, the fight has ended," he added.

Italians, General Aidid's Forces Reach Agreement

LD0907160593 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian
1528 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] The "problems" between the Italians and the Somalis have been overcome. This was announced by Issa Mohamed Siad, General Aydid's "minister of foreign affairs". "We have resumed the cooperation as of before 2 July. The Italians will return to the 'Pasta

factory' checkpoint in Mogadishu," he said. The Somali leaders held long talks with three Italian officers; more meetings will follow. "General Aidid wants to solve the problems through dialogue, but the UNOSOM [UN Operations Somalia] wants to show its muscles," Issa added.

Ali Mahdi Meets Horn of Africa Delegation

EA1007201893 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, today received a large delegation led by Mr. Aseyasis, the chairman of the Horn of Africa Standing Committee. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed and the delegation discussed generally how the outstanding issues in the country should be resolved.

Speaking at the reception ceremony, the president of the Somali Republic said he warmly welcomed the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 837 of 6 June, as well as the resolutions of the Addis Ababa agreements. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said anyone opposed to the enforcement of the resolutions should be seen as acting against the interests of the Somali people.

Mr. Aseyasis made it clear to the president that the Horn of Africa Standing Committee would help with the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreements and would also assist the brother Somali people.

De Klerk Calls SACP 'Albatross' Around ANC Neck*MB1007124893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban July 10 SAPA—South Africa must never again make the mistake of practising racial discrimination and injustice, State President F W de Klerk said in Durban on Saturday. Addressing a National Party [NP] youth congress, Mr. de Klerk said the government's past policies had led to injustice: "Never again must we make the same mistake."

He said the NP had since renewed itself and had shed everything which could not be morally justifiable. It was now a new party. "There will never be discrimination on the basis of race in South Africa again," said Mr. de Klerk to loud applause from an audience of about 500.

The African National Congress [ANC], he charged, had not parted with its wrongs. It was still in alliance with the South African Communist Party [SACP] while it was aware of the destruction, poverty and pain this doctrine had caused throughout the world.

He claimed a "handful" of communists had wedged their way into the ANC's leadership in an attempt to become part of a future government without travelling the democratic route. "The ANC still has to find the courage to rid itself of this albatross around its neck."

While the ANC aligned itself with the SACP, its stated rejection of communism could not be trusted, said Mr. de Klerk. He also criticised the ANC's sanctions policy, and said this form of pressure may have served its purpose, but sanctions were now counter productive.

Mr. de Klerk said the ANC had to break with the past and begin building a future for all the country's people. Sanctions had the opposite effect and were preventing much needed capital from flowing into the country.

The ANC and the rightwing had to adapt to the realities facing South Africa: "There's no other way than the path of the NP. That is nation building and reconciliation."

Mr. de Klerk called on political parties in South Africa to stop fighting each other. It did not help to denigrate one another, instead all parties should approach elections on a positive footing. He said the NP had established itself as one of the leading role players in South African politics and was prepared to go to the polls.

On the future constitution, Mr. de Klerk said this had to take into account the diversity of minorities in South Africa and had to be drawn up in a way which offered security to these groups. Mr. de Klerk said South Africa had a great future and had the potential to become one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

Meyer Notes NP's Right To Promote Coalition Government*MB1007073593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says that the National Party [NP] reserves the right to promote the concept of a government of national unity even after the first coalition administration. Speaking at an NP youth congress in Durban, Mr. Meyer said the first government, which would serve as a parliament for the first five years, would be a coalition with a cabinet made up on a proportional basis of all the parties according to their electoral support. Mr. Meyer emphasized that although the NP was committed to the universal principles of democracy it did not subscribe to the concept of majority rule.

Meyer Says Democratic Elections Only Way To End Violence*MB0907153693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1403 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban July 9 SAPA—The only way to finally bring an end to violence in South Africa is through democratic elections, according to Roelf Meyer, minister of constitutional development and communication. Addressing a National Party [NP] Youth congress in Durban on Friday afternoon, Mr. Meyer, the NP's leading negotiator at multiparty talks, said elections were the best way of resolving the political conflict sweeping South Africa.

"If anyone thinks we can end the political conflict in the country without democratic elections...that option does not exist. As much as we try we can't stop violence. I say there's only one way to finally end it. If the cause is political conflict then we have to sort it out at the voting booth. That's the democratic way and there's no other."

Mr. Meyer said South Africa had to move "as speedily as possible" to elections: "The sooner we get to a democratic outcome, the better." The only way violence had been quelled in other countries was to follow the democratic path, said Mr. Meyer.

Outlining the negotiation process underway in South Africa, Mr. Meyer said negotiations were at a critical stage and were nearing finality. He said the current stage of negotiations could be completed at the end of August. This involved drafting a constitution for the future government of South Africa. While it was a question of weeks before this stage was completed, in-depth and intensive work had to be done at multiparty negotiations as well as at a bilateral level.

He explained that while some parties were asking for more time in the negotiation process, the NP believed differences and problems experienced by these parties could be sorted out at bilateral talks. "In this way we can

concentrate on differences and find ways to overcome them." The government, said Mr. Meyer, was prepared to engage any party at any time in bilateral deliberations.

Outlining some of the constitutional principles adopted during negotiations, Mr. Meyer said it was clear from these that South Africa would have a future federal form of state. "Of that I have no doubt." He said agreement on the allocation of powers, duties and functions to the various levels of government amounted to regional autonomy. "This principle is nothing but a federal principle."

Mr. Meyer said there had been basic agreement on almost all the constitutional principles and there were only three outstanding. These would be still to be debated.

Referring to the debate on regions for a future South Africa, Mr. Meyer said he was surprised at the similarities in the submissions of the major political players. "By the time we've consolidated debates and negotiations on a constitution, we would have concluded the boundaries for regions."

He explained that the constitution-making phase would continue after elections but current constitutional principles would have to be adhered to.

Mr. Meyer said future constitution-making was necessary as the present negotiation forum lacked legitimacy: "No one can say we're there on a basis of real support. Therefore, we need an election to ensure legitimacy as far as future constitution-making is concerned."

Buthelezi Reacts to Mandela Comments in U.S.

MB1007095493 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 10 Jul 93 p 1-2

[Report by political correspondent Kaizer Nyatumba]

[Text] Agreements reached in the meeting between ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi last month appeared to be in jeopardy yesterday, following strenuous objections by Buthelezi to statements about him and the IFP made by Mandela in the United States this week.

Buthelezi said statements attributed to Mandela that he (Buthelezi) allowed himself "to be used by sinister forces" and that the IFP was "a surrogate" of the Government did the quest for peace and reconciliation in the country "a great disservice".

The IFP leader said that by once again seeking to "viciously smear" him and the IFP, Mandela had "blatantly reneged" on agreements of the June 23 meeting.

Mandela's inflammatory statements were an explicit contravention of the code of conduct for political parties contained in the National Peace Accord, Buthelezi said.

"I have repeatedly called for us both to resolve our differences and to work for peace and reconciliation. I had thought that our recent agreement would go a long way towards ensuring this.

"Mr Mandela's statements have yet again imperilled this process," the IFP leader said.

The row comes in one of the bloodiest weeks in South African politics, with more than 150 deaths reported in Natal and the East Rand townships of Tokoza and Katlehong.

The ANC and IFP in the East Rand and the Natal Midlands have again pointed accusing fingers at each other.

However, ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and southern Natal regional leaders Tokyo Sexwale and Jeff Radebe have denied that Mandela violated either the code of conduct for political parties contained in the Peace Accord or the spirit of agreements reached in the June 23 meeting.

Sexwale said he agreed with Mandela that those opposed to the April 27 election were "anti-democratic forces" who were behind the violence, but said this was not a personal attack on Buthelezi.

Radebe said the ANC remained committed to the implementation of agreements reached at the June 23 meeting.

Yesterday, IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose described Mandela's statements as "an attempt at self-aggrandisement with the aim of collecting funds for the ANC at the expense of relations between the two organisations and national reconciliation".

IFP central committee member Suzanne Vos described Mandela's statements as "a deep disappointment".

"It is simply a tragedy that Mandela is continuing to repeat these old canards, and we will seek an explanation as to why he continues to take this position in such a hostile fashion," Vos said.

Buthelezi Reiterates No Accord on Government Without IFP

MB1107121993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1129 GMT 11 Jul 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban July 11 SAPA—There could be no way forward at democracy negotiations without agreement by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the kwaZulu government, according to IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He said the government and the African National Congress [ANC] would never succeed in "forcing decisions down our throats" and warned that Inkatha would mobilise massive public support on a scale that would prevent any such attempts.

Addressing around 30,000 Zulu's at an "imbizo"—a traditional gathering called by the Zulu king—at Durban's Kings Park Stadium on Sunday, Chief Buthelezi repeated his charge that the ANC and the government were in cahoots at the negotiation forum. "There is so much manipulation at the World Trade Centre that the whole negotiation process is contaminated by it."

Chief Buthelezi explained that the kwaZulu government had walked out of the negotiation forum last Friday to display its rejection of a unitary state and a constituent assembly.

The kwaZulu government was, however, still committed to negotiations. "The only way forward is to stake our claim at the national level and to persist in our attempts to secure national support."

The Inkatha leader again claimed the government and ANC were attempting to "destroy" kwaZulu but warned that Zulus would rally together to defend their king and their kingdom. "It is because there is power in kwaZulu that such a concerted effort has been made to annihilate it. KwaZulu stands as a colossus in the path of those who want to force the unitary state formula on South Africa."

He reiterated the IFP and kwaZulu government's demand for a federal form of state, explaining that this demand was not linked to personal or sectarian power ambitions or "because we are afraid of the political world out there".

The IFP and the kwaZulu government would also be at the mercy of their political enemies should they attempt to secede, said Chief Buthelezi.

He warned that a future government was in for a "very rough ride indeed" as there were enormous expectations among the masses. "Everybody must understand that political liberation and the establishment of independence has produced no magic anywhere in Africa. Liberation itself does not automatically bring wealth to the people."

Inkatha and the kwaZulu government favoured federalism because it would better address socio-economic problems such as poverty and hunger. "Heterogeneity in society must be respected. The communist dream of making one united socialist state of South Africa will never be realised."

Chief Buthelezi was addressing one of two imbizo's called by King Goodwill Zwelithini—the next one takes place at the FNB Stadium, outside Johannesburg, next weekend. Organisers of the events have stressed they are not IFP-organised gatherings but Zulu cultural meetings. This has been strongly contested by the ANC in Natal who have accused Chief Buthelezi of using King Zwelithini to his own political ends.

Zulu's in their thousands were bussed to Kings Park on Sunday from throughout Natal and kwaZulu. Many carried traditional spears, sticks and shields while some wore traditional skins.

ANC's Manuel on Meeting Socioeconomic Needs

MB1007111693 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 9-15 Jul 93 p 8

[Interview with Trevor Manuel, head of the African National Congress' economic planning department, by unidentified 'Face the Nation' reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] Trade unions and civic organisations have called for the signing of a Reconstruction Accord that would be binding on the government during the transition period. What are some of the immediate social and economic constraints that the ANC [African National Congress] would face when implementing such an accord?

The Reconstruction Accord needs to be drafted and implemented by both the state and organs of civil society. It is incorrect to believe that different organs of civil society would draft a reconstruction accord and say "we want this accord to be implemented" and expect the next government to implement it without their participation. We do not want to see the role of civil society confined to making demands and the state having to deliver or not deliver. That is not the basis on which a democratic government can proceed.

I have been misunderstood by different people about the role that I believe civic society has to play in policy formulation. The primary issue is how to make participatory democracy work in South Africa.

There is a substantial need for more housing in the country—roughly 1.5 million units. Budget allocation for housing under the current regime is underfunded. But as we proceed with the reconstruction programme, the democratic state will not be able to deliver the 1.5 million houses within a reasonable time. We need creative interaction between the state and the private sector. At the moment the private sector does not want to invest in housing because they would say "the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) will call a bond boycott". But as part of the reconstruction, we will need an input from Sanco on how many houses are needed and where they should be built.

One of the important points for reconstruction, therefore, is not to have national structures such as the National Housing Forum (NHF), because they would not mean a lot to people who live in Khayelitsha or Phola Park. The NHF is too remote from where the people are. We should instead have small local and regional forums. But we need to be careful not to have thousands of forums all talking a different language, making different demands and having different expectations. It will not be easy on the new government. If Sanco, for example, demands a certain amount of houses to be built in a certain area, they cannot make these demands and fold their arms and expect the government to deliver. They have to be actively involved in the allocation of those houses without favouring a particular group against another. It is therefore not the democratic

state that should be held solely accountable for development—the organs of civil society must be accountable as well.

But do you think the ANC should sign a reconstruction accord now before a new government takes over the country?

I do not think it is a question of signing the accord. I think the emphasis should be on participation. The ANC must lead the process in which the reconstruction programme is drawn up because we are talking of a different kind of government where democracy will accrue from the masses by way of improvements in the quality of their lives. We have to be careful not to run the risk of cheap electioneering. The easiest thing in the world is to get up on a platform in the run-up to the election and say "vote for us and we will do this and that for you". That is cheap and anti-democratic behaviour. What is difficult is to stand on the platform and say "comrades—we are in this together". The pace of reconstruction will be slower than what most of us will want to see.

The ANC constituency runs across different classes in the country, from the unemployed living in the squatter camps to owners of big businesses. Do you think some of the expectations people have could result in class conflict?

I think in a society that is highly unequal like ours, caste or class conflict is inevitable. We need a situation where we can convince the majority of South Africans that programmes which would address the aspirations of the poorest and most marginalised people in the country are necessary. That is where our challenge lies. I think what people want is transparency in the way decisions are taken.

If we mystify the way economic issues are taken we create an impression that the government can just print money and can build one million houses in a year. Unemployed people might also have an impression that they can get a job two weeks after a new government comes in. As long as economic issues are mystified, you create the basis for an unstable society. We need to demystify the principles of economic management. We can only do so through the communication of civil society. It is the best way to manage what is a difficult situation. Any analysis of the ANC's policy programmes will show that we want to lean unashamedly in favour of the poorest in society.

Do you feel there is a need for a reconstruction levy to help poor communities in the country?

When the issue of having a reconstruction levy was first raised it was meant to test opinions in the country. It is not unusual for a new government in any country to have some form of levy for reconstruction. The problem in this country is that whites want to retain the status quo. They believe that someone out there should contribute towards their social stability.

Most people would find that a reconstruction levy would be in the overall interests of stability in the country. Germany utilised these levies after World War II.

The key challenge is to fund a good reconstruction programme. There are a variety of sources from which to fund reconstruction programmes. The first important source is the budget. The current budget has to be scrapped because it does not address the needs of the majority of the people. The second source would involve savings in the country such as insurance, pension and provident funds. We need to shift the bulk of the money into social goods and services, including investment in industries to create more jobs. We will certainly need foreign donor aid but not from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB) but from countries who want to consciously make a contribution towards democracy and reconstruction. That money would have to be managed properly because it only comes once.

Recently you have gone on record as saying that in a new dispensation organised labour would be limited as far as macro-economic issues are concerned. Do you think the labour movement does not have an important role to play in macro-economic issues?

The ANC policy guidelines states very clearly that the democratic state would have the ultimate responsibility—in co-operation with the trade unions and other organs of civil society—in co-ordinating and guiding the development of the economy. Emphasis would be placed on macro-economic policy issues such as price stability and the balance of payments. That is roughly what our policy guidelines say and that is what I stand by. It is not something that I made up.

The democratic state is something that we have fought for and sacrificed our lives for. It remains the final arbiter of macro-economic policies. However, we are saying organisations like the National Economic Forum (NEF) or the Social Accord would be important. They must have a persuasive influence on the way macro-economic policies are implemented. But at the end of the day, the democratic state cannot stand back and fold its arms and say let business and labour decide on macro-economic policies. They certainly have a vested interest in the economy. But, given the nature of the democracy we want to construct in this country, the democratic state must be held accountable on macro-economic issues. Not only elected representatives, but civil servants as well.

What I'm saying is not in contradiction with our policy at all. Trade Unions have a high political profile at the moment because of the current undemocratic, unrepresentative and illegitimate government. As we proceed to change the nature of government at all levels the trade unions need to show an interest not only in their members alone—they must fully participate in social and economic reconstruction.

Are you suggesting that trade unions should reconsider their role in the next government?

That would change in the course of events. They need to change their up-front political role which they have played for years. But I'm not saying they cannot play a certain political role. If the reconstruction programme we envisage goes according to plan, we will have a vibrant economy and we will need the trade unions and other organs of the civil society.

Their inputs on macro-economic issues would have to be persuasive, unlike the situation we have had with the current undemocratic government.

You have expressed reservations about the National Party's (NP) participation in the NEF in policy formulation. Are you suggesting that the NEF does not have legitimacy or that it should be broadened into an economic Codesa?

I'm not suggesting there is need for an economic Codesa. If you have 26 parties participating in the NEF we will end up with a circus. I do not know what contribution (Brigadier) Oupa Qgozo (military ruler of the Ciskei), for instance, can make on macro-economic issues. He would merely cause confusion in the forum.

The danger is that we can't make economic policies for the coming years with a dying government. You will be giving them power that they do not deserve. One cannot expect this government to take an interest in long-term economic issues. De Klerk last week said he would soon borrow some money from the IMF. I would question whether the IMF should be entering into a leading programme with a government that does not have a future. The risk is that the government may decide on borrowing that would tie up the democratic state and leave us with a structural adjustment programme that would weaken our ability to deliver to the people what had been promised.

They want people to say that we cannot deliver what we promised and that the white minority government was better. This is not to dispute that the contingency facilities that they are going for—such as low-interest rates for instance—are not a better deal. But we need to be careful in the way we borrow. We do not need to give the De Klerk administration power they don't deserve. They are on the way out. We are dealing with a government that does not have a tomorrow—only a bad yesterday.

Holomisa Calls For International Police Force

MB1007140093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 09 Jul 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban July 9 SAPA—The solution to violence sweeping South Africa is the deployment of an international peace-keeping force, according to Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa. "Our failure to

press for this may result in the intensification of violence in the pre-election period spreading even to areas where it has not taken place," he said.

Gen Holomisa was addressing a workshop of Natal Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK—African National Congress military wing] members in Durban on Friday on issues relating to the integration of MK with the SA [South Africa] defence force.

Introduced to loud applause as the "people's general", the Transkei leader said international intervention was urgently needed in South Africa to stem ongoing township carnage. "Future generations will pass harsh verdict on present black leaders for their failure to involve the international community in solving the country's problems. It is a fact that there is absolute lack of confidence in the (President F W) de Klerk government to end the violence."

Gen Holomisa said the international peace-keeping force could be deployed at flash-points of violence to police the activities of the SA police [SAP] and homeland police forces. The country's various armies could then be confined to barracks to concentrate on military training since the maintenance of law and order would be left to the police and the international peace-keeping force.

The call for international policing has frequently been made by the ANC [African National Congress] in Natal's war-ravaged Midlands and northern regions. The ANC in the Midlands, a region which has been described as teetering on the brink of a civil war, repeated this call on Thursday.

Gen Holomisa cautioned that suggestions of establishing a national peace-keeping force should be handled with care. This suggestion has been made frequently by African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. The general charged that there was a good chance this force would end up controlled by the South African Government, "as is the case with the National Peace Accord and the Goldstone Commission".

On the integration of armed forces, Gen Holomisa said this could only take place after elections. However, joint control of the security forces could become possible when a transitional executive council [TEC] was in place. The SA Defence Force, the SAP and homeland police forces would have to cede their powers "in toto" to the TEC. This would level the playing fields and minimise the chances of abuse of the security forces by political parties in power.

"This exercise will have to include a new code of conduct that will embrace the military wings of the liberation movements as well." The commanders of all armies and military wings would have to establish a forum and assist in charting the way forward, said Gen Holomisa. The "forum of commanders" would ensure joint control over all military formations throughout the country. Any exercise involving the military would have to be approved by the TEC on the recommendation of the

forum of commanders. "All forces must be on equal footing and be given equal treatment. There must be no single force enjoying superior status in comparison to others." This process would be a forerunner to the integration of the armed forces after elections. "The implementation of these suggestions will contribute immensely to the improvement of the image of the security forces as they will no longer be tools of a particular party," said Gen Holomisa.

CP Opposes 'Nuremberg' Law Against SAP, SADF

MB0707072293 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
25 Jun 93 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Nuremberg Trials for SAP-SADF"]

[Text] Through the special investigation council which the government wants to introduce following assaults on prisoners, the government is only opening the road for endless Nuremberg trials for our policemen and the security forces, Virginia MP Kobus Beyers warned in Parliament.

He said there could be nothing worse for the police than the implementing of this legislation. This legislation is the ultimate confirmation of capitulation by the government to the ANC [African National Congress] and the revolutionary forces in the country.

He wanted to know from the state why there had to be a specific investigation committee for the SAP [South African Police] and the SADF [South African Defense Force] and why they in particular had to be singled out.

NUREMBERG LAW

The law will in future be known as the Nuremberg Law.

Through it the SAP and the SADF will constantly be placed on the bench for accusations by revolutionists.

The law refers to murder, robbery and assault on people in detention.

The definition of the law could cause revolutionary organizations with a political motive to make trivial accusations against the security forces.

The government knows that the onslaught against the security forces is primarily of a political nature.

There are already legion mechanisms according to which malpractices against detainees can be arranged.

WITCH HUNT

By means of this law, the government is siding with the Democratic Party's age-old witch hunt of the SAP and the SADF.

The same investigating committee will render the SAP and the SADF most ineffective.

The government has the primary task of protecting the dignity of the security forces.

This law breaks down the dignity of these forces.

It implies that the police are not capable of acting in a disciplined manner.

It also destroys credibility, integrity, professionalism and the SAP's pride, Mr. Beyers said.

CP MP Cites Reasons for Rejecting Unitary State

MB0607193693 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans
25 Jun 93 p 9

[Unattributed report: "NP Is Blind to World Tendencies"]

[Text] While the whole world is now proving that it is the modern policy being implemented, namely, that nations free themselves, the National Party [NP] is still clinging to an outdated political policy of a unitary state, Virginia Conservative Party MP Koos Beyers said in Parliament.

He said the government did not have the permission of the black leaders and the whites to phase out black areas.

The biggest South African reality is its ethnic diversity, the diversity of cultural groups and the nations of this country.

There is also no ethnic group in South Africa which is in the majority on its own.

The government indeed wants to make the self-governing states disappear through legislation in Parliament, so that an undivided state comes into being.

This is nothing more than a recipe for continuing and lasting conflict among nations.

It will lead to conflict between white and black and among the black groups themselves.

Eritrea in Somalia is an independent country today, and recognized internationally.

The people of Eritrea liberated themselves from a unitary state.

In contrast to this, there is the conflict in Angola, Sudan and Zaire created by ethnic differences existing in those communities.

The NP's policy of a unitary state is outdated in the world and in Africa as well.

The nations of Africa are in the process of freeing themselves from former colonial boundaries and for that reason, the nations of South Africa should also be allowed their own fatherland, based on ethnicity—for those who so wish.

Parties on New Constitution, Powersharing

MB1007080693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Report by Denzil Taylor on the "Channel Africa Report" program; first paragraph is announcer introduction—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] South Africans will be going to the polls on 27 April 1994, or maybe even sooner, to vote in the country's first multiracial elections. The date was confirmed at last week's meeting of the negotiating forum. The next step in the process is to draw up an acceptable interim constitution which should be in place before the elections take place. A major part of the debate will center on the party's differing views on the concept of power sharing. In today's "Focus" Denzil Taylor takes a look at the issue.

[Taylor] When white South Africans went to the polls in last year's referendum, they were urged by the National Party [NP] to support a negotiated future based on powersharing. The concept was, and still is, subject to wide interpretation by most of the parties involved in the negotiation process.

[ANC's Mohamed Valli Moosa] "Powersharing is a concept which was invented by the National Party. And as put forward by the National Party the ANC has rejected it completely, in the sense that the way in which the National Party wanted powersharing to work was that after the first democratic election, the party which wins the majority of the votes, and those parties which lose the election, would have an equal status in the new government, that they would share power equally. That was a concept which we rejected completely.

"It has always been the view of the ANC [African National Congress] that immediately after the first democratic elections, in order to stabilize the country and see the country through the transition until such a time as which a new constitution is adopted by a constituent assembly, there should be an interim government of national unity, an interim government in which a number of parties would be represented. But the representation of these parties would be determined by the voters. The extent to which a party is represented in this interim government would be the extent to which it receives electoral support and by nothing else. There shouldn't be any sort of private deal beforehand that this or that party will be in the interim government. It will depend purely on the results of the elections."

[Taylor] The National Party's [NP] definition of acceptable powersharing will, of course, partly determine the country's future. So what does the NP really mean by the term?

[NP's Koos van Heerden] "Was [words indistinct] developed by the National Party because the situation in South Africa—we are living in a complex society with complex problems, therefore, complex solutions. And

then there came the idea of powersharing based on two (?solutions). One of a constitutional state in which the constitution is supreme above all other legislation. Legislation that's in conflict with this will be null and void. Then in the second place powersharing, or participatory democracy. Participatory democracy in our view is that the electoral system must take this complexity into account in the first place. The second point is that proportional representation in the first and second chambers in the bicameral system. Thirdly also powersharing in the executive, and then fourthly the devolution of power entrenched in a constitution."

[Taylor] It all depends now on the presumption that the Concerned South Africans Group, Cosag, or elements of the armed rightwing, do not destroy negotiations entirely before agreement is reached on an interim constitution. Gerbers Kruger of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] puts forward his party's view point:

[Kruger] "Powersharing is part of a political concept widely used overseas in [word indistinct] communities, and there are two very important concepts. The one is a (?consocialism), and the other is a federalism. I mean by that—(?consocialism) is the sharing of certain principles, and that is [words indistinct] community which can't really be separated [words indistinct] areas in South Africa; and then federalism—the modern trend in world politics is to move toward federalism where, if it is possible, which in South Africa's case it is to a great extent, you look at the ethnic diversity and apply those principles when you start off with a federal state, which is the most modern kind of democracy in the world today."

[Taylor] But is this just not another form of apartheid? Gerbers Kruger puts forward this view point:

[Kruger] "The Afrikaner says we accept that we will be a minority in the central government in South Africa. But [words indistinct] we ask the ANC, and the NP and all the other parties to accept international norms, and ethnicity is one of those norms, and federalism to build [words indistinct] democracy in the new South Africa and the modern democracy."

[Taylor] Fellow Cosag member Walter Felgate of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] argues, however, that the federal option itself is a most effective form of powersharing.

[Felgate] "Being a government close to the people, it has a shared sovereignty between the states in the federation and the central government. You have a process in which there are checks and balances, and you have a process in which, if you have a bicameral parliamentary system, and you have preferential or super votes for certain classes of legislation, and you are effectively already sharing power. We are looking at a federal South Africa in which there will be a number of federal states which will include Natal as one such state."

[Taylor] In opposition to this argument is Gora Ebrahim of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC]:

[Ebrahim] "The Pan-Africanist Congress stands for a unitary state. But that does not mean that we mean a center that is authoritative exclusively. We do believe in provinces, we also believe, in the PAC, and it's enshrined in its constitution, in local government. On the question of powersharing, what is required now is to hold an election to a constituent assembly. It should be this elected constituent assembly that should in fact draw up the new constitution.

"And here I would like to take up the issue of 49 percent and 51 percent. We are saying at this stage that elections should not be on a constituency basis, but people should vote for political parties. Naturally, once elections have taken place to a constituent assembly, you would require a two thirds majority to draw up the constitution. There, of course, naturally alliances will be formed. It's a matter of must.

"You have had a situation, a very classical situation in Zimbabwe, where you had an election process and the majority party did bring in the other parties to form a government. Initially it didn't work, but then subsequently the parties merged because of the democratic process. Similarly we see the situation in Namibia. It doesn't mean that you must have federalism in order to bring about unity of that kind."

[Taylor] But how will this debate evolve now that a date has been set for the country's first multiracial elections? Discussions now seem to be centered on an interim constitution which, if the ANC and the government thinking prevails, will remain in force for a period of up to five years. It has been evident for some time now that the ANC will accommodate powersharing requirements in the interim stage. This would probably amount to representation in the cabinet reflecting the percentage of the vote gained in an election.

[Moosa] "We are talking about simple one person-one vote. On 27 April 1994 all South Africans, regardless of whether they stay in Bophuthatswana, which is a so-called independent country [words indistinct], all South Africans will participate in those elections, to vote for the party of their choice. The constituent assembly would then be composed on the basis of proportional representation. A party which receives 20 percent of the vote would have 20 percent of the members in the constituent assembly. That constituent assembly would then decide on the future of this country. It would decide on what the new South Africa would look like, or the new constitution would be."

Armcor Official on Commercialization of Nuclear Facilities

MB0907192593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749
GMT 09 Jul 93

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—The commercialisation drive and the effort to establish a commercialisation

culture at former nuclear weapons facilities in South Africa was well advanced, Armcor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] planning division head Dr Andre Buys said in Hong Kong on Saturday. His speech was forwarded to SAPA in Pretoria.

Addressing the 1993 Hong Kong international conference to promote conversion from military to civilian industry, Dr Buys said South Africa was the only country that had ever totally dismantled a nuclear weapons capability. Since then it had attempted to commercialise former nuclear weapons facilities.

"Generally, it can be said that the supply of high technology products of high quality has come naturally to the newly commercialised organisations launched, as it has been, from a platform of advanced technology and sophisticated large production facilities."

Dr Buys said that the conversion strategies applied to South Africa's ex-nuclear weapons technologies were similar to those applied by other countries for the conversion of their conventional defence industries. "Not enough time has elapsed for us to tell whether the conversion will be successful over the long term, and since no one else has ever dismantled a nuclear weapons industry, we cannot look anywhere for advice."

President F W de Klerk announced on March 24 this year that the country had destroyed its nuclear weapons before acceding to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in July 1991. The nuclear and military facilities used for the development and production of nuclear warheads have since been converted to commercial applications.

Dr Buys said the enrichment technology developed by the atomic energy corporation as well as the nuclear materials that were produced, constituted an important asset for the country. "They will contribute significantly to the ultimate success of the atomic energy corporation's peaceful commercialisation programme."

The nuclear material used for the devices had been recovered and would be used to enlarge the production of radioactive isotopes for medical and industrial purposes.

Armcor's facilities had been decontaminated and converted to non-nuclear commercial purposes.

High explosives technology developed for nuclear weapons application was being used for the production of clad metal sheets and explosively formed metal parts, added Dr Buys.

'New Avenues of Cooperation' Sought With Egypt

MB0507192493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728
GMT 5 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 5 SAPA—Egypt is looking for new avenues of cooperation in the bilateral trade of raw materials, commodities and consumer products with

South Africa, according to the leader of the visiting Egyptian Businessmen' Association said Ahmed el Tawil.

Speaking on Monday at the start of the Egyptian business delegation's visit to South Africa, Mr. el Tawil said there were also opportunities to be jointly exploited in the industrial, agricultural and tourism sectors. "South Africa and Egypt can play a leading and major role in the economic development of Africa, and we foresee that both countries have mutual obligations and commitment to other countries...on the continent. In South Africa, you have technology, resources and expertise. In the north, we have resources, cheap skilled labour, and proximity and access to the heart of the world market," he told a seminar at the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Earlier Monday, the Egyptian delegation led by National Bank of Egypt Chairman Mahmoud Abdel Aziz met with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria. Following the meeting, Mr. Botha, also acting state president, said prospects for trade and other relations between the two countries had been enhanced. Mr. Aziz opened an office of the National Bank of Egypt in Johannesburg, saying other offices would soon be established to help finance the ventures of Egyptian businesses.

12 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB1207130593

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Killing of Policemen Continues—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 9 July in its page 6 editorial says the killing of policemen continues, "with 110 murdered so far this year, compared with 96 at June 30 last year." The paper warns that the "destruction of the image and effectiveness of the police is a legacy that will haunt any ANC [African National Congress] government, or government of national unity, in years to come. It also helps to create the atmosphere of lawlessness which is making the transition to a new South Africa such a traumatic and violent one. Surely it is time for the ANC to come out on the side of law and order."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Urged To Halt Retrenchment of Colored Teachers—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 July in a page 4 editorial points out that the National Education and Training Forum which was established to tackle the education crisis, "is already under threat." "Its official launch on July 30 could be the focus of a 'day of action' unless government backs down on salary demands and the planned retrenchment of 3,000 coloured teachers." BUSINESS DAY advises the government not to proceed with the retrenchment of teachers at least until the meeting between the South

African Democratic Teachers' Union and the National Education Department on 22 July. "One of the main arguments against government is that it has embarked on unilateral restructuring in education, and retrenching teachers certainly falls into this category. By holding off on retrenchments, government would at least give everyone some breathing space."

SOWETAN

IFP Call To Halt Talks 'Foolish'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 July in a page 6 editorial states that the call of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) for a halt to the negotiations at the World Trade Center "is foolish and dangerous." "The natural consequence of ending the Kempton Park talks is increased tension and violence and possibly a civil war from which neither the IFP nor any other party or group will emerge victorious. It is at Kempton Park that the IFP must continue the fight for its ideals and vision. The lengthy struggle for freedom by South Africa's oppressed majority makes it imperative the IFP remains part of the negotiation process. If the IFP and its leaders are seen to be spoilers in the final steps to a new South Africa, history will surely judge them harshly."

No Police Inclination To Find Township Killers—A second editorial on the same page remarks that the killing of 11 people in Sebokeng recently follows "a familiar pattern. Seemingly professional and cold-blooded killers armed with automatic weapons open fire on township residents from an unmarked vehicle. They are indiscriminate and methodical and are able to evade capture. We have come to accept the police will neither have the will nor the inclination to find the killers for as long as the Government refuses to acknowledge the existence of a third force."

BEELD

Afrikaner Front Disguises 'Racist Plan'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 8 July notes in page 10 editorial that the Afrikaner National Front (AVF) has submitted its map to the demarcation and delimitation commission, but its revelation is not what had been expected, "because the organization states that its map only indicates regions where opinion polls have to be held so that it can determine who wants a nation state." The AVF is appealing for "sufficient time" to conduct further consultations regarding regions, and asks the state to assist in "making possible the opinion poll among our compatriots". The fact that the AVF says in its presentation that it commits itself to the "wishes of the Afrikaner-Boer nation" implies that non-Afrikaans whites are not implicated. "English speakers must therefore realize that the rightwing had been fooling them." Another possibility is that AVF is trying to disguise a racist plan with the term Afrikaner-Boer nation. "If it wants to hold an apartheid referendum only for whites, why is it not man enough to admit it?" "If the AVF says the people 'on the ground' must draw up boundaries, then surely not only whites or Afrikaner people must have the privilege.

Blacks and coloreds are also people, and if the AVF and other rightwing organizations do not realize yet, they also live in those regions earmarked for a people's vote indicated by the rightwingers." These other people being "wished away" are in all probability in the majority in the referendum area. "Let us be fair and get their opinion as well." This approach as advocated by the AVF, the editorial adds, holds no solutions but is "a formula for exacerbating the problem catastrophically. A bloody battle could be unleashed." "It is time that those rightwingers 'on the ground' put their ears to the ground so that they will gain knowledge about the realities and true information about South Africa."

DIE BURGER

An Unbecoming Affront—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 6 July in a page 10 editorial is critical of the manner President de Klerk was publicly insulted by Mr. Nelson Mandela during their American visit. "Everywhere abroad where President de Klerk had been on

official visits, he has been received as the South African head of state and treated accordingly. In such circles there has never been any doubts about his legitimacy. In fact, the invitation to the U.S. and the awarding of the liberty medal in Philadelphia was on the basis of his position as leader. Also when Mr. Mandela conducts discussions with him, it is because President de Klerk is the head of state." Mr. Mandela, it seems, did it for political gain, and instead of humiliating the president, showing mutual respect would have made a greater impact. "The whole world knows that blacks in South Africa have thus far been excluded from participation in Parliament. But it was the same Mr. de Klerk who had the political courage to unban the ANC and other organizations so that everyone in the country could get the right to vote. For this the state president deserves appreciation rather than public affronts." The action is not in harmony with Mr. Mandela's idea of a South Africa in which there is one nation.

Angola**UNITA Reportedly Loses 90 Troops in Battle for Gabela***MB1007192593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has lost more than 90 soldiers in its attempt to take Gabela. Brigadier Joao Manuel Jota, spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff, told the Angolan media today that a first assessment indicates more than 90 UNITA soldiers and several dozen civilians were killed in the fighting. Brig. Jota added that the FAA forces, backed by civilian defense forces, put to flight the UNITA forces which attacked Gabela, in Cuanza Sul Province.

Commenting on the situation around Cuito, the capital of Bie Province, the FAA General Staff spokesman said UNITA continues to shell the city, which the UNITA forces have kept under siege for the last six months.

Despite UNITA's continued shelling, the FAA forces continue to carry out small mopping-up operations around the city of Menongue, capital of Cuando Cubango Province, which is also under UNITA siege. On the northern front, over the past few days the FAA forces have attacked and occupied UNITA positions 20 km from Muxaluango. In those operations, the UNITA forces suffered 30 soldiers killed and assorted war materiel was captured. On the southern front, the FAA forces attacked a concentration of UNITA forces some 73 km from Lola Commune, in Namibe Province. The FAA forces killed eight UNITA soldiers, captured an assortment of war materiel, and recaptured the area.

Concluding his report, Brig. Joao Manuel Jota described the situation as calm in Cabinda Province.

Red Cross Flies 93 Foreigners From Huambo to Sao Tome*MB1007063893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[EXCERPT] The International Committee of the Red Cross today flew 93 people from Huambo to Sao Tome. This time, only Sao Tomeans and Cape Verdeans left Huambo. There were no Portuguese citizens this time. A total of 36 Sao Tomeans, 43 Cape Verdeans, and 16 Angolans with family ties with foreign nationals were allowed to leave Huambo today. At the airport, Angolan Ambassador Andre Miranda was accompanied by Portuguese Ambassador Engineer Anacleto Correia, who was expecting Portuguese citizens to arrive. Some people say the Portuguese are now being targeted for retaliation following some harsh statements against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Jonas Savimbi by those who left Huambo. [passage omitted]

Commentary Hails Observers' Findings at Moscow Meeting*MB0907194693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Portugal, Russia, and the United States, the three countries observing the Angolan peace process, delivered in Moscow yesterday what may be described as the most vigorous, just, and realistic contribution to long standing efforts for peace in Angola. Reflecting substantive change, the troika of observers said this time what should have been said long ago—namely, that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebellion must be resisted with arms and that the government has the right to defend the people and democratic institutions. This is undoubtedly the start of a new stage in the long path for peace. At long last, the energetic measures demanded by good sense and, above all, by the memory of thousands of Angolan people killed in a useless war, are now beginning to take on tangible shape. In view of its behavior, UNITA is not interested in settling the problem that it created by rejecting the outcome of the September 1992 elections and by becoming involved in an act of rebellion. The observers have understood this only too well. Though they have left one last door open, they have clearly opted for a new treatment for the rebels led by Jonas Savimbi. The proposal to be presented to the UN Security Council concerning an arms embargo on UNITA and restrictions on the movements of UNITA officials represents a development worthy of the greatest praise because it is an energetic and opportune move that may leave UNITA without the means needed to wage war. It is now up to the UN Security Council, when it meets next week, to endorse the correct assessment the troika of observers has made of the Angolan crisis. Should it do so, it will be restoring some much needed confidence to the martyred Angolan people.

Mozambique**Dhlakama Urges Solution to Territorial Administration***MB0907122793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] NOTICIAS reports that Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], says there will be no peace or elections in Mozambique if the problem of territorial administration is not resolved. Dhlakama proposed the replacement of a number of provincial governors by Renamo elements. He said that Renamo controls 85 percent of the Mozambican territory, including many districts. He added that governors stay only in cities like Beira and Nampula and have no control over the districts. The Renamo leader said he

would only come to Maputo if he is guaranteed that his meeting with President Joaquim Chissano will have positive results.

Renamo Official 'Surprised' About Dhlakama Demands

MB1007185393 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] general secretary, Vicente Ululu, has said he was surprised by the demands from the movement's leader, Afonso Dhlakama, that Renamo members should replace some provincial governors. Mr. Dhlakama's new demand [word indistinct] the public through an article published on the front page of the Maputo daily newspaper, NOTICIAS, yesterday.

Mr. Dhlakama's demand conflicts with his movement's earlier position of avoiding power sharing arrangements prior to elections. Mr. Ululu told the Maputo independent daily news sheet, MEDIAFAX, that Renamo's position had been that the organization cannot form a transitional government with the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party because there exist peace commissions which establish direct contacts with the Mozambican Government. Mr. Ululu said he could make no further comments before he had been in contact with the Renamo bush headquarters in central Mozambique.

Sources in the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, expressed disquiet at Dhlakama's position.

Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting Set for 17 Jul Reportedly 'Off'

MB1207084393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] The independent MEDIAFAX publication reports today that the meeting President Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], were to hold in Maputo on 17 July will no longer take place on that date. MEDIAFAX quotes President Joaquim Chissano as saying he received a message from Afonso Dhlakama saying he could not come to Maputo on 17 July, the date the Renamo leader had initially proposed for the meeting.

UN Resolution Urges Government, Renamo To Confine Troops

MB1007190393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] The UN Security Council yesterday approved a resolution calling on the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] urgently to start confining and demobilizing their forces.

AIM reports UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has presented a report to the UN Security Council saying that both the government and Renamo have affirmed they will not be sending their troops to the confinement points. Butrus Butrus-Ghali's report says the United Nations will not agree to new delays which may extend the process of demobilization.

Calls For Extension of Government Administration

MB1007112893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] The UN Security Council has called for an effective extension of the government administration to areas which fell into the hands of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] during the war, as is contained in the General Peace Accord. The call is contained in a UN Security Council resolution approved in New York yesterday and shows that this body supports the government interpretation that there should only be one administration in the country until the holding of elections. The UN Security Council resolution expresses serious concerns over the continued delays in the implementation of the General Peace Accord signed between the government and Renamo last October. The resolution stresses the need to hold the first multiparty elections not later than October 1994.

Pademo Party Urges Renamo To Release Salamanga Detainees

MB1007191493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Text] The Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo] has called on Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, to show understanding and good will by releasing the Salamanga detainees as soon as possible. In a communique sent to our news desk, Pademo says there must be mutual respect between the two warring factions which, quote, must translate into a constructive language of tolerance between the two sides, unquote.

In a communique, Pademo criticizes the language used by Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, when he reacted to the detention of 25 Mozambican citizens in Salamanga. The communique described Marcelino dos Santos' language as violent.

Party Leader Criticizes Electoral Law as 'Undemocratic'

MB1007201593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] Maximo Dias, secretary general of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo], has said in Maputo that Mozambique's unarmed opposition has called on the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to democratically agree to a free debate of the Draft Electoral Law without restrictions

imposed by the Rome Accord. The Monamo secretary general said this during a Radio Mozambique debate on the Draft Electoral Law. He added the Draft Electoral Law shows an undemocratic side by conforming to the clauses of the General Peace Accord, which was discussed and signed by only two parties. He also affirmed that another undemocratic point about that law has to do with financing for political parties which, in his opinion, benefits Renamo alone.

The government, the 12 unarmed opposition parties, and Renamo are scheduled to meet in Maputo on 12 July to agree on a date on which to discuss the Draft Electoral Law.

Namibia

Police Force Race Relations in 'Unhealthy State'

MB0907112393 Windhoek NEW ERA in English
24-30 Jun 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by Fred Mwilima]

[Text] Serious allegations of rampant racial discrimination and victimisation of non-white police officers, have been levelled against white officers in the Namibian Police Force.

Race relations are said to be in such an unhealthy state that some black officers are contemplating petitioning Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba to intervene. The disgruntled policemen catalogue a number of allegations they claim point to blatant discrimination and victimisation. Allegations are made that black policemen are suspended immediately they are alleged to have committed offences, while whites are let off the hook, sometimes only with warnings.

NEW ERA interviewed seven policemen from different sections of the force who revealed some startling goings-on in the Police Force. It is alleged that there is still a master/servant relationship between blacks and the white officers who occupy most of the high-ranking positions and head almost all departments.

All Police departments are headed by former white South African security officers with the exception of Commissioner for Windhoek, Egbert Shikerete. But he too is a former Security Branch policeman.

Specific cases were detailed in which white officers alleged to have committed offence were either never brought to book or got off lightly. Their non-white counterparts on the other hand were punished.

—Norman Engelbrecht, a coloured, who is no longer with the force, was arrested and appeared in the Windhoek magistrate's court for allegedly selling a police docket. He was denied bail and was suspended from the force on the recommendations of the investigating officer Inspector H. van Zyl.

—A white police sergeant named as Persey Openshaw, who sold a Police radio worth about R[Rand]10,000 was on the other hand, only given a warning and was neither locked up nor suspended as was Engelrecht.

—Three weeks ago, seven remand prisoners escaped from Police cells at the Windhoek Police Station under a white Police officer, Johaan Maritz. He was not suspended from service.

—Ironically on 3 June Sergeant Freddy van Wyk was suspended from allegedly letting two remand prisoners escape from Katutura Hospital, where he had transported them for treatment and left them in the care of two police guards.

—A Sergeant Nicole du Plessis, who was suspended has been reinstated and is now working at the Eros airport, despite the fact that his case is pending.

—At the Vehicle Theft Unit a case is being investigated against a warrant officer, who allegedly received a R500 bribe. But unlike three former non-white Vehicle Theft Unit officers, Freddy van Wyk, Milton Engelbrecht and Maureen Muinjo, the warrant officer has not been transferred or suspended from service.

The three were transferred from this unit to work shifts on allegation which were never proved.

—There are meetings to which non-whites are not invited. This was confirmed by Commissioner Hubert Mootseng of Police Headquarters.

Commenting on his suspension, Van Wyk claimed he transported the prisoners to Katutura Hospital on 7 May and left them under two police guards and he could therefore, not be held responsible for their escape.

He said he was surprised when he received a letter from the District Commissioner, Udo Klopfer, that his authority to drive State vehicles had been withdrawn, for alleged misuse. The authority was suspended on 7 May.

Van Wyk was also taken from his routine charge office work and transferred to work shifts. He wrote a letter to the Station Commander on 12 May 1993 for further explanation and was told it had been forwarded to the Inspector General for action. That was the last he heard about the matter until 3 June when he was told by Klopfer that he had been suspended from service until further notice. No charge was laid against him.

"I believe that this move was racially-motivated because in my conversation with him he asked me why I hated white Policemen," van Wyk charged.

He further claimed that he believed his suspension stemmed from a newspaper story on the protest march by Windhoek residents to the Police Headquarters, demanding the suspension of Smit.

Apparently van Wyk and Warrant Officer Joos Platt were instructed to photocopy the story by Station Commander, Chief Inspector Carl Thomas, who allegedly wanted the copies sent to other units to alert others of what was likely to happen.

Thomas categorically denies having issued such an order. According to van Wyk, Joos and himself were found in the corridor by Commissioner Klopfer who took one copy of the story from Warrant Officer Platt and later reported them to the Security Branch for allegedly spreading undesirable pamphlets.

"I believe my suspension stemmed from these pamphlets because immediately after that, I was suspended from service," van Wyk said.

Klopfer allegedly only ordered Platt to pay for his rank insignia (pip) which got lost in 1990.

"The pre-independence situation where non-whites were oppressed and discriminated against is still very strong in the Police," our sources said, calling upon the Ministry of Home Affairs to restructure the force. The sources complained that black Policemen who were not in good terms with their white bosses faced a bleak future.

The sources added that there was nowhere to complain because the complaints Department was manned by whites.

A source showed this reporter one white officer walking from the Police station towards Ficus Building without a Police cap on, an offence which non-whites were punished for.

Asked for comment, Commissioner Klopfer told this reporter that his presence was undesirable in his office and declined to comment on questions put to him.

"You know I don't like you," he said, adding that because the reporter was from NEW ERA.

Pressed on, he refuted the charges of discriminatory practices, but confirmed the escape of the seven remand prisoners under Inspector Maritz. He added however, that Maritz could not avoid it. Commissioner Mootseng told NEW ERA it was true that most of the District Commissioners in the country were white and that it could be true that they favoured their own colour. But he pointed out that the situation could be the same if blacks were in the same positions.

9 Jul Review of Press Editorials. Commentaries

MB0907151293

[Editorial Report]

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

OAU Action Against 'Warmongers' Needed—A page 8 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 2 July says: "A few heads of state at the recently

ended OAU summit noted the region's inability to administer their colonial inheritance over three decades." "Ghana's Jerry Rawlings hit the nail on the head with his statement that corrupt and status conscious heads of state are responsible for the crisis experienced in the region." "The international community has already indicated that they are not prepared to contribute toward conflicts affecting Africa. The time has come for the OAU to adopt stronger, democratic codes of conduct and membership requirements and pathological suppressors and warmongers should be isolated and punished."

Editorial Views Army Alert Against S. Africa 'Aggression'—"The decision taken by the chief of the Army, Major General Solomon (Jesus) Hawala to put the army on alert because of the 'strange actions of the South African Police and the army' should be investigated by the highest authority," warns a page 4 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 5 July. "It would be difficult not to describe General Hawala's actions as ridiculous and one cannot understand why he is entrusted with so much power." "It is ironic that the order did not come from the commander in chief of the Namibian Defense Force and state president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, but from one of his lieutenants, Gen. Hawala." "South Africa is represented by an ambassador in Namibia and one would have expected Mr. Stephan Aldridge to be called in by the commander in chief of the defense force concerning the 'South African aggression toward Namibia'." "Gen. Hawala should familiarize himself with the military realities of southern Africa." "The fact is that Namibia will not be able to defend itself against military action by South Africa."

Police Handling of Kaokoland Issue Viewed—"The government's handling of the alleged cooperation between Namibia and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to apprehend Angolan national service evaders on Namibian territory, indicates a state of panic," begins a page 4 editorial in Afrikaans in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN on 6 July. "The minister in charge of police affairs, Mr. Lucas Pohamba, on Friday took the unusual step of denying allegations of human rights abuse against inhabitants of Kaokoland before the completion of an investigation ordered by him." "According to Mr. Pohamba the immigrants were not handed to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military force FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], but to the Angolan Government. It would be in Mr. Pohamba's best interest to explain to Namibians the difference between the two. There is no difference." "The opposition took a positive step by jointly and publicly addressing allegations of defense, police and MPLA transgressions against Namibians. These parties ought to launch a joint investigation into these allegations, somewhat different to the personal investigation undertaken by Mr. Pohamba in less than 24 hours."

Swaziland**Dlamini Says Abandonment of Political System Possible**

MB1007100793 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 10 Jul 93 p 1, 32

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini has said the political system followed in Swaziland is an experiment which can be abandoned if it fails.

Mr Dlamini said the world will be told all about it.

He was speaking in his office yesterday when he met the outgoing High Commissioner to Canada, Mr Christopher Westdal who is based in Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr Westdal came to bid farewell to the Premier because he will soon be leaving for home to take a new post at a university on the west coast of Canada.

Mr Dlamini said Swaziland is vigorously preparing for elections which are different from previous elections in the country.

He said these elections have a great deal of democratization and will be improved further according to the people's wishes.

"It is the wish of the people of Swaziland to democratize it further in a refined form so we can prove to the world that we do understand the element of democracy," he said.

Mr Dlamini said Swaziland does not want a closed society but want to be open and transparent to the whole world.

He said the system will be improved as time goes on according to the wishes of the people and if it fails it will be abandoned.

On international politics, Mr Dlamini said Swaziland is worried about the violence spreading in most countries.

He assured the High Commissioner that Swaziland wants to survive the problems as a nation. Mr Westdal said he is confident the elections in the country will be a success.

Mr Dlamini also commended Canada for the assistance it has given to Swaziland, particularly in Education.

He said Swaziland as a young country wants to acquire skills.

Mr Westdal said the greatest part of his assignment was being accredited to Swaziland.

Chief Electoral Officer Discusses Election Funding

MB1007092993 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 10 Jul 93 p 1

[Report by Sithemba Dlamini]

[Text] The Chief Electoral Officer, Mr Robert Thwala has denied that his office asked for an additional E[Emalangeni]2 million for the elections.

Speaking at his office yesterday, Mr Thwala said it is still early to predict whether or not the E3.5 million will be enough for the whole election procedure.

He said they might go short of money as the process develops and will then submit a request for more funding.

Recently the acting Minister for Finance Mr Solomon Dlamini disclosed that he had turned down a request by the elections office for an additional E2 million to the cost of conducting the elections.

According to Mr Dlamini the additional funds were required to buy cars for the election officers.

Mr Thwala yesterday also denied that registration officers were promised payment.

He said they were not promised any salaries but were told that after they had finished their part of the job they could claim in the normal procedure used by civil servants.

He said they are to submit their claims to their respective departments and these will be given to Regional Secretaries who will then submit them to the Tinkhundla [Tradition Community Council] Office under which the elections office falls.

He said people who have not registered at this stage will not be allowed another chance to do so.

Referring to the Mzaceni issue, Mr Thwala said he cannot comment because the elders of the area had by passed him and reported it to the Prime Minister to handle.

At Mzaceni the residents have not registered and this week a delegation led by the chief went to appeal to the Prime Minister for a chance to do so claiming that a chieftaincy dispute which prevented them from registering had since been sorted out.

Mr Thwala also said that the date of the elections will be announced by the King.

He said they are planning to have the election process over by September.

Zimbabwe

Angolan Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

MB1007203293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 10 Jul 93

[Text] Harare July 10 SAPA—Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura arrived in Harare on Saturday morning for talks with his Zimbabwean counter-part Nathan Shamuyarira, the Ziana News Agency reported. Their talks are expected to centre on Angola's fast deteriorating military situation.

Mr de Moura's unannounced visit was only confirmed on Saturday by Angolan Embassy staff in the Zimbabwean capital, who said he had arrived for talks with Mr Shamuyarira.

Zimbabwe has been at the forefront of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) initiative to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Angolan civil war which resumed after former rebel-leader Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement rejected the outcome of last September's national elections.

Mr de Moura is expected to return to Luanda later on Saturday, Ziana said.

Government Appoints New Reserve Bank Governor

MB0907143893 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] Government is to appoint Dr Leonard Tumba as governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe [RBZ] with effect from August 1 1993. He takes over from Dr Kombo Moyana who has held the position for more than 10 years.

Dr Moyana has been asked to stay on as governor until July 31 1993 to facilitate briefing and to enable a smooth handover.

Dr Tumba served as executive assistant to the governor of the RBZ and later moved to the position of general manager before being appointed deputy governor in 1986.

Two years later he was appointed group chief executive of the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation before moving to Zimbabwe Financial Holdings, the parent company of the bank, as the group chief executive.

Arrangements for the appointment of Dr Tumba's successor are in progress.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund has seconded a Japanese financial expert to become an advisor to the governor of the RBZ.

The expert, who has been in the country for the past two weeks, officially assumes his duties at the central bank today.

World Bank Approves \$145 Million Loan for Economic Reform

MB0907141893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] The World Bank has approved a loan worth more than \$145 million to support Zimbabwe's recent investment incentives announced by the government. The loan is also intended to assist Zimbabwe's post-drought economic recovery efforts in the next 12 to 16 months. The World Bank said the loan is a demonstration of its commitment to the success of Zimbabwe's Economic Structural Adjustment Program. The World Bank also said it would support any future economic reform measures decided upon by President Robert Mugabe's government.

Statistical Office Reports \$647.6 Million Deficit

MB0907143993 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 Jul 93 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe imported goods worth \$2.66 billion and earned \$1.95 billion from exports, figures released by the Central Statistical Office for the first quarter show.

This has resulted in a trade deficit of \$647.6 million excluding the No Currency Involved transactions. The value at current prices of imports and exports increased by 92.4 percent and 65.2 percent respectively when compared to the same period in 1991.

Zimbabwe's major markets were the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States which accounted for 10.2, 7.5 and 5.7 percent respectively of Zimbabwe's total domestic export earnings.

Tobacco and ferro-alloys were the main export commodities contributing 40 and 7.7 percent respectively, to the total domestic earnings. South Africa, the United Kingdom and Germany were the principal suppliers of Zimbabwe's imports. They accounted for 30.2, 11.3 and 10.3 percent respectively of the imports.

Machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods and chemicals were the major imports accounting for 40.5, 18.0 and 13.7 percent respectively of the total imports.

Economists have forecast an annual trade deficit of more than \$3 billion because of the weak export market for both primary and manufactured products due to the world recession.

Although there are signs of a slow recovery in the G7 economies, it will take time before the recovery is translated into real export earnings for the developing economies.

The poor earnings on the export market have been worsened by poor tobacco prices because of the oversupply on the world market. The volume of manufacturing production decreased by 26 percent in the first two months of 1993 compared to the same period in 1992.

Liberia

Peace Talks Open in Geneva 10 Jul; UN, OAU To Mediate

AB1007131093 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT
10 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Geneva, July 10 (AFP) - Peace talks to end the civil war in Liberia opened at the United Nations building here Saturday in the presence of mediators from the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The talks to end the three-and-a-half year conflict in the devastated west African nation are being attended by all the main parties involved, and it is the first time that the U.N. and the OAU have joined the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the search for a peace settlement.

U.N. officials said the talks, expected to last about one week, were aimed at "reducing tensions and establishing an atmosphere of trust," so that the Yamoussoukro peace accord signed in Ivory Coast last October could be implemented.

The peace accord, which has remained a dead letter, envisaged the organisation of free and impartial elections, the establishment of a complete ceasefire and the disarming and demobilisation of all the warring factions.

The Liberian interim government is represented at the Geneva talks by Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews, while Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) is represented by its self-styled foreign minister Momolu Sirleaf.

The Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the army of executed military ruler Samuel Doe, is represented by its commander General Hezekiah Bowen, while Alhaji Koromah, head of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO)—one of the factions most fiercely hostile to the NPFL—is also present at the talks. [passage omitted]

Factions Pledge To Reach Settlement

AB1007202793 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT
10 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Geneva, July 10 (AFP)—Liberia's warring factions pledged to reach a peace settlement as new talks opened here Saturday [10 July] on ending the civil war in the devastated West African state.

But the representative for the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO), Maxwell Kaba, added a note of caution, warning that his group was still determined to "crush" the main rebel faction, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and "liberate Liberia at all cost". [passage omitted]

Momolu Sirleaf, chief representative of Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Liberation Front] at the talks, said the NPFL had come to Geneva "with no preconditions."

"We pledge to submerge our ego, try to concentrate on the greater good, and submerge issues that could derail the peace process," the NPFL's self-styled foreign minister added. [passage omitted]

Kaba said his ULIMO faction—one of the factions most fiercely hostile to the NPFL—had "come to seek peace and only peace," but warned that the movement would "do everything possible to crush the NPFL, who want to destroy Liberia." [passage omitted]

U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali recently drafted a new peace plan which could lead to the deployment of 200 U.N. observers in Liberia.

The plan was based on the findings of Trevor Gordon-Somers, who held detailed talks with all the warring parties.

Charles Taylor's NPFL has refused to let the 16,000-strong West African peacekeeping force in Liberia, ECOMOG, be involved in disarming the warring sides. [passage omitted]

Sirleaf, Prince Johnson Comment

AB1107103093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Jul 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian peace talks started today in Geneva. They have been backed by the United Nations, the OAU, and the joint West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces and it is hoped that they will be able to sort out the long running war that has been tearing the country apart. On the line to Geneva Habe Saley spoke to the delegate from Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] to the talks, Momolu Sirleaf, and asked him what the first day was like:

[Begin recording] [Sirleaf] Well, I think it went well because everybody is represented here and everybody seems to have the desire to have peace, to bring this war to an end. So, I think the spirit is very, very fine right now.

[Saley] I understand that the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] representative started the day by saying that the NPFL must be crushed.

[Sirleaf] No, not really. I think what happened is he was recounting a lot of stories. I think the ULIMO people came to talk peace and actually, we are having progress being made right now. No, they did not really make any accusations. I think what is happening, we decided that we will have frank and open discussions and we have to be tolerant of one another.

[Saley] So, what did you discuss today?

[Sirleaf] Well, I don't think I will go into the details because we were advised not to give out information prematurely to make sure that we do not compromise the work that is going on. But I can tell you that from what

I see, everybody is determined to bring this war to an end and I believe that everybody is going to try to do his best to reach some agreement here.

[Saley] What should these talks achieve for you to consider them successful? After all, you called for them.

[Sirleaf] Well, yes. The Liberian people are tired with this war. Their lives have been torn apart and, you know, in all of these groups we are all friends and brothers. You know, we have known each other for 20, 30 years and we have worked together. I think these are just the vicissitudes of life that happen to every nation, but I think what has happened here is that the various groups seem to have realized that it is about time that they started a negotiated settlement. And what is really needed is just a commitment. Once there is commitment to a negotiated settlement, I believe that we can achieve it. You know, once we all realize that we are destroying our patrimony and we need to bring this insane war to an end we will end the war. I think that spirit is prevalent here.

[Saley] So, do you think that at the end of these talks you may be willing to disarm to ECOMOG?

[Sirleaf] Well, I'll tell you what. I do not want to jump the gun with all being willing to demilitarize our country. We know that we have to demilitarize. We want our country to be free of arms. You know, we... [pauses] in the final analysis, the civilians have to be free to go all over the country. So, I do expect that we will reach some agreement. I think we will reach agreement covering political as well as military. But I do not know exactly what those agreements are going to be. [end recording]

Yesterday, we reported that everyone would be attending the Geneva conference, including Prince Johnson whose Independent National Popular [as heard] Front for Liberia was heavily involved in the fighting that overthrew President Doe. After his Caldwell base was taken over by Taylor forces in October last year, Prince Johnson surrendered to the West African peace-keeping force, ECOMOG, and has been living in Nigeria. Well, earlier this afternoon, Prince Johnson phoned us up from Lagos and told us that our report wasn't correct. He said he hadn't been invited to the Geneva conference. On the line Habe Saley asked him whether this upset him?

[Begin recording] [Johnson] That is right. I have never been invited to the Geneva conference. I have never been invited to attend any other conference besides the first cease-fire. So even if I am not the problem, I should be one of the solutions.

[Saley] Why should you be invited to the conference, after all you are not even in Liberia?

[Johnson] No matter where I am, it doesn't matter. I have thousands and thousands of soldiers who live in Liberia. Some of my supporters are in America, some are in London, I am here. So wherever we are, it doesn't matter.

[Saley] Well, as it is now, you have not been invited to this conference, so what are you going to do?

[Johnson] There is nothing I can do, but I appeal to those responsible to extend invitation, that they should reconsider their position to extend invitation to us. If not, we are saying that we will only appeal to all Liberian warring factions in the conflict to adhere to the ECOWAS, the international communities have embarked on initiatives to restore peace to Liberia and that they should be able to disarm as we have done and comply with the ECOWAS peace plan to the letter. What we are saying is: We are not forcing ourselves to be president, but we should be recognized that we have done a good job.

[Saley] Well, Mr. Johnson don't you think you have become irrelevant to the Liberian process now?

[Johnson] In what way?

[Saley] Well, you are completely out of it.

[Johnson] No, you see, the tendency of the average Liberian man is he can only respect you when you have a gun to put on his back. Now, you know, when I had my guns and thousands of soldiers, people submitted to me, they even kissed my feet. But now because I surrendered peacefully to ECOMOG, and surrendered my entire arms, nobody cares. But that doesn't mean I should be isolated from the Liberian peace conference.

[Saley] You say you are in Nigeria. How are you being treated in Nigeria?

[Johnson] Well, I am being treated fine. The Federal Government, the people of this great nation are taking good care of me. There is no problem, I am given all the diplomatic immunities. I am very fine.

[Saley] And is the Government of Nigeria extending any hospitality? Are they funding your stay there?

[Johnson] Very well, they do everything possible. They even evacuated my family from Liberia. Nine children are here with me, my entire family is present, and they are doing very well, they are doing everything.

[Saley] And whereabouts in Nigeria do you live, Mr. Johnson?

[Johnson] Well, I am in Lagos. The particular area, for security reasons, I cannot say. I am in Lagos, I will keep in touch. [end recording]

Niger

Military Mutinies in Zinder; Prime Minister Cancels Visit

*AB1007123593 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT
10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Niamey, 10 Jul (AFP)—The Zinder Military Garrison, situated 750 km east of Niamey, mutinied overnight. Early in the morning, several dozen soldiers,

joined by gendarmes and police, were occupying the city and its airport, local reporters said.

Zinder, the hometown of President Mahamane Ousmane, is the second largest city with 120,000 inhabitants. No gunshots were heard, but the reporters added that Balla Carno, prefect of the region, has been arrested. The reporters were unable, however, to give further details about the reasons for this mutiny or the identity and the number of those involved.

The reporters say they were informed of the situation at dawn by the mutineers when they were preparing to go to the airport to cover the arrival of Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou, who was expected this morning to visit the "capital of the eastern region." The mutineering soldiers told reporters that the visit had been "canceled."

In Niamey, there was no apparent sign of unusual activity in the garrison areas this morning as of 1100. [passage omitted]

Soldiers Present Grievances

*AB1007150093 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT
10 Jul 93*

[Text] Niamey, 10 Jul (AFP)—Soldiers from the Zinder Garrison who mutinied early this morning to press for material grievances and had been patrolling since then returned to their barracks shortly after 1400, according to a local correspondent of the national radio who AFP contacted by telephone.

They warned, however, that they would resume their activities if their grievances were not met "within 48 hours," the journalist added.

The rebels, the number of whom is unknown, are demanding the payment of three months' salary arrears and the cancellation of the economic and budgetary measures announced by the government one month ago.

Tahoua Troops Make Demands

*AB1107123093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in
French 1200 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] According to a NIGER PRESS AGENCY dispatch, the 4th Battalion of the Niger Armed Forces [FAN] based at Tahoua handed a list of grievances to the prefect yesterday in the wake of the action by Zinder soldiers. The Tahoua soldiers are demanding the improvement of their living conditions, payment of four months of salary arrears, and the implementation of the recommendations made at the FAN's national conference. Although they have given a 48-hour deadline for meeting their demands, they say their action is nonpolitical, pledging their commitment to Niger's democratic institutions.

Troops Set Deadline

*AB1107190893 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT
11 Jul 93*

[Text] Niamey, July 11 (AFP)—Soldiers in the southwestern town of Tahoua joined fellow soldiers in the central town of Zinder by calling for a mutiny unless their demands for overdue wages were satisfied within 48 hours, national radio said Sunday [11 July].

On Saturday soldiers in Zinder staged a 12-hour mutiny taking control of the town and its airport before returning to their barracks. The soldiers, who are demanding to be paid three months in overdue wages and are pressing for the cancellation of budget cuts made by the Niger Government last month, said they would resume their mutiny within 48 hours unless their demands were met.

Later on Saturday, soldiers in Tahoua, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Niamey, vowed to undertake the same type of action unless they are paid four months in overdue wages and their living conditions are improved.

The soldiers, who transmitted their demands in writing to local officials in Tahoua, said their actions were "apolitical" and that they would "respect democratic institutions" in the country.

A Tahoua journalist contacted by AFP said Army patrols were seen throughout the city Saturday evening but not on Sunday.

In Niamey no military activity was reported by Sunday afternoon.

Zinder, 750 kilometers (465 miles) from the capital, is Niger's second town with 120,000 residents and the home town of President Mahamane Ousmane.

In February 1992, soldiers from the 5,000-strong Niger Army mutinied for five days for monetary benefits.

The military regularly complains about economic conditions in the country of 7.5 million people, which have got progressively worse since the end of the 1980s.

President Receives Libyan Delegation 8 Jul

*AB0907212093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in
French 1900 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] President Mahamane Ousmane received a Libyan delegation on the afternoon of 8 July. The delegation is composed of members of the Arab Libyan-Niger Brotherhood Association, which was created in 1977 with the objective of consolidating relations between the two countries. At the end of meeting, the delegation leader stated the purpose of the meeting:

[Unidentified delegation leader heard briefly in Arabic fading into French translation] We considered it our duty to come to Niger to congratulate the head of state

on the confidence the people of Niger have shown in him. Despite the air embargo imposed on Libya, which is aimed at isolating it from its friends, [words indistinct] we decided to come to Niger all the same in view of the existing relations between the two countries. We were received by the head of state. [Words indistinct], which we hold dear. We considered it our duty to [words indistinct] the outcome of this visit [words indistinct] for our Niger brothers, and we have great hope in the cooperation between Arab Libya and Niger. [passage indistinct]

National Assembly Receives Deputy Kuwaiti Assembly Speaker

AB0907214193 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] A formal ceremony was held at the National Assembly on the morning of 9 July when Niger parliamentarians received (Salih Yusuf al-Fidalah), the deputy Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker, who was accompanied by three other parliamentarians. National Assembly Speaker Momouni Adamou Djermakoye also attended the ceremony and set the tone for the discussions. Here is Aj Bashir with the details:

[Begin Bashir recording] The National Assembly speaker gave the welcoming address, after which the first deputy speaker also gave a speech. The National Assembly speaker retraced all the steps that the Niger people went through before installing the authorities of the Third Republic. He stated: Your presence among Niger parliamentarians is a source of true pride and moral satisfaction for us and the entire Niger people. It must be said that the presence of Kuwaiti parliamentarians in Niger is an opportunity for Niger parliamentarians to learn from the experience of this friendly and sister country in order to be able to work in harmony with our people, the Muslim people of Niger, and to harmonize the sources of modern law with those of Islamic law with a view toward building a society where there will be justice, fairness, and solidarity among the people.

The deputy Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker congratulated all our parliamentarians on the elections. He then stated the purpose of their visit, which is in connection with Kuwaiti prisoners who are being detained in Iraqi prisons. He also mentioned border problems and matters relating to compliance with UN and Security Council resolutions. Kuwait is counting on firm and resolute support from Niger authorities in order to solve all these problems. In conclusion, he called for ranks to be further closed against Iraq.

At the end of the ceremony, the Kuwaiti parliamentarians were decorated. They later toured the National Assembly premises.

The two sides will be holding a working session on the afternoon of 9 July, after which they will be received by the head of state. [end recording]

Nigeria

SDP's Abiola Affirms Mandate From People, Not Party

AB0907145593 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 9 (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, winner of Nigeria's June 12 presidential elections according to unofficial results, insisted Friday that he had a mandate to lead the Nigerian people, as his supporters set conditions for participation in a government of national unity. "Only the Nigerian people who voted for me can change my position," Abiola said Friday in THE NATIONAL CONCORD, the newspaper he owns. Abiola said the centre-left Social Democratic Party (SDP) had the right to act in its own interests, but he had a "mandate from the people, not from the party." [passage omitted]

Supporters of Abiola said Friday that a government of national unity would be acceptable only if Abiola headed it and the government was not provisional, arguing that an interim government could only function until new presidential elections were held. [passage omitted]

Abiola's running mate in the elections, Baba Gana Kingibe, said late Thursday that any political arrangement that did not put Abiola at the head was "not only unacceptable, but also runs contrary to the wishes and aspirations of the people." [passage omitted]

Supporters of Abiola have said SDP leaders "betrayed" Abiola by opting for the formation of a national unity government. [passage omitted]

Candidate Says Union Government 'Unconstitutional'

AB1107174293 Paris AFP in French 1706 GMT 11 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, 11 Jul (AFP)—The formation of a national union government is "unconstitutional and illegitimate," presidential candidate Moshood Abiola said in Lagos today. Abiola said "the mandate of the people is not negotiable."

"Given the 12 June election results, known to all, and which no court has rejected or found wanting, any arrangement to form a provisional or national union government, which does not take the 12 June election into account, will remain unconstitutional and illegitimate," the Muslim multimillionaire said at a news conference held at his residence, north of Lagos. [passage omitted]

NDSC Meeting Ends; Babangida To Meet Leaders 12 Jul*AB0907160093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] The meeting of the National Defense and Security Council [NDSC] has ended in Abuja. The Council discussed the political situation in the country, especially the agreement reached by the two political parties on the setting up of an interim national government.

The secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukumerije, told State House correspondent after the meeting that President Babangida would meet top members of the Armed Forces on the Council's deliberations on Monday. Officers expected at the meeting are field commanders as well as principal staff officers of the Armed Forces and the police. Later the same day, President Babangida will also meet leaders of the two political parties.

Rights Leader Flown to 'Unknown Destination'*AB1007221693 Paris AFP in English 2143 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Lagos, July 10 (AFP)—Civil rights leader Beko Ransome-Kuti, arrested by the Nigerian authorities last Tuesday [6 July], was moved Saturday [10 July] from prison to an airport north of Lagos and "apparently flown to an unknown destination," his organisation said.

Two other opponents of the military regime, Gani Fawehinmi and Femi Falana, were taken with Ransome-Kuti to the airport, the Campaign for Democracy (CD) said in a statement.

The three were arrested after a series of anti-government protests earlier in the week left at least 17 people dead. It was Ransome-Kuti's third arrest in three days. [passage omitted]

Togo**Government, Opposition Sign Accord on Elections***AB1107161793 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Report by Francis Ahouadi]

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, July 11 (AFP)—The Government of Togo and the opposition signed an agreement here Sunday laying down August 25 as the date for an historic presidential election.

The accord, which marked the first step toward normalisation of life in Togo after a two-year-long political and economic crisis, was immediately welcomed by both sides.

It laid down conditions for organising the internationally-monitored vote—the country's first democratic election for a quarter of a century—and security measures to be taken during the electoral process.

Under the agreement the Togolese Armed Forces (FAT) will be confined to barracks and supervised by international observers in the run-up to the election, which will be followed by legislative elections on an as yet unspecified date.

Signatories expressed satisfaction with the terms of the accord and thanked Blaise Compaore, head of state of Burkina Faso, for his patience as mediator. Moussa Barque, who headed the presidential delegation, told journalists he was "happy for Togo" with an agreement which "honors Africa." Leopold Gnininvi, a delegate from the opposition alliance, the Collective of the Democratic Opposition (COD-2), stressed COD-2 had done "all that could be done to ensure the best conditions of security and openness for the elections."

He added: "Reaching an agreement is good (but) respecting it is better." Under the accord public order will be maintained by police and military police, with the government retaining the option to call on the FAT in an emergency.

A national electoral commission (CEN) will coordinate the electoral process and liaise closely with international observers, notably from France, Germany, the United States and Burkina Faso, the agreement adds. The CEN will comprise the Appeal Court president, three presidential and three opposition appointees and two independent members.

The accord ceremony took place in public and was attended by government and opposition delegations, Compaore, and the German, U.S. and French ambassadors to Togo.

Edem Kodjo and Yaobi Agboyibo, two COD-2 leaders, have declared their interest in the presidential race, which should be the first democratic election in Togo since General Eyadema seized power 25 years ago. But so far only President Gnassingbe Eyadema and two little-known challengers, Jacques Amouzou and Ife Adani, have officially registered their candidacies in Lome. COD-2 on Saturday formally denied earlier reports that alliance members had fallen out over the choice of a single opposition candidate for the elections.

The Burkinabe Government, which brought the COD-2 and representatives of Eyadema together here Friday, brokered the agreement for holding elections. [passage omitted]

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